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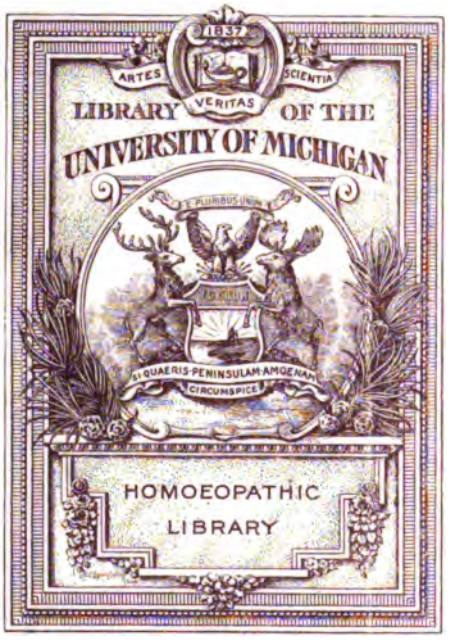
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Very kindly Yours
Eli G. Jones M.D.

CANCER

ITS CAUSES, SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT

Giving the Results of over Forty Years' Experience in the Medical Treatment of this Disease

By ELI G. JONES, M. D.

Member, New Jersey State Eclectic Medical Society, National Eclectic Medical Association; Author of "Definite Medication," "Rational Treatment of Cancer," "Manual of Health," etc.

"*What man has done, man may do.*"

Published by

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Boston, Mass.

1911

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Apr. 22, 16, M.A.J.

Dedication

TO my many students and medical friends in all the different Schools of Medicine in the United States, I dedicate this book. I have shared in your trials and triumphs with this disease. I have rejoiced with you when success crowned your efforts, and now feel that the time has come when I must record my own experience in the **Medical Treatment** of Cancer, so that those who come after me may be benefited thereby.

It is the earnest wish of my heart that better and abler men may take up this work and carry it on after I shall have passed to my reward.

227856

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Preface

MANY of the remedies and formulas mentioned in this book can be obtained of Lloyd Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio. They are a firm which have an established reputation throughout the world for pure, reliable medicines.

The Homeopathic drugs referred to can be obtained of Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia, Pa., who are the oldest and most reliable firm of that School in this country, and you can depend upon their remedies.

THE AUTHOR.

Burlington, New Jersey.
May first, 1911.

Introductory

I HAVE been urged by my medical friends to write a book on cancer. It seemed to them that a physician, who has had such a vast experience in the medical treatment of this fearful malady, should leave behind him a record of his work for the benefit of future generations.

The medical treatment of cancer, in all its forms, is a specialty as much as "surgery", the "eye and ear", or "gynecology", and a doctor must **prepare** himself for such work in the same manner that he would for any special line of work in his profession.

The treatment of cancer requires more skill than any other disease with which we are acquainted. Cancer is a "Foeman worthy of any man's steel". Any physician who is **afraid** of it will never succeed in curing the disease. There are doctors who are called Specialists in cancer, who are only able to diagnose a case of cancer now and then, and suggest an operation or give a gloomy prognosis. A **true** specialist of any disease, or region, must be a man who cannot only diagnose the difficulty when he sees it, but also be able to treat it **successfully by medicine.**

In order to be able to treat both external and internal cancer successfully a physician must first of all have a **taste** for such work. He must be a good all round physician. He must be able to treat **all** forms of chronic diseases successfully. He must know the materia medica from A to Z. Not the materia medica of any one school of medicine but have a working knowledge of the

materia medica of all Schools. He must have perfect confidence in himself and be an absolute believer in the curative power of his remedies.

From the above it will be noticed that **all** doctors are not suitable for cancer specialists. It is another case of " many are called but few are chosen ". The successful treatment of cancer is the study of a lifetime and should not be attempted by a lazy man, for it means constant study. Each year the physician should endeavor to do better work than during the previous one, and try to keep ahead of the procession, and in every sense of the word be a **Specialist in Cancer.** There is a great demand for good men, men who will **master** this special work, as cancer is increasing, cases are dying every day, somewhere, for lack of proper treatment. Thousands of cases are being sacrificed to the bloody knife every year that could have been saved by proper medical treatment.

It is high time that this horrible butchery, in the name of science, should cease, and that we should at least **try** to cure such cases. To prove that this disease could be treated successfully, by medicine, I have at different times reported cases of genuine cancer permanently cured, to the medical journals.

In 1894 I offered to teach physicians my method of treatment. Since that time I have given post graduate instruction to physicians from all parts of the country. I have always been ready to meet with my medical brethren in consultation on cancer or any chronic disease. I do not ask what a physician's medical politics are. I only ask that he will carry out the plan of treatment, agreed upon, faithfully and conscientiously. I have had at one time fifteen physicians under my treatment for cancer. I have had from twenty-five to fifty

cases of cancer that physicians were treating with the aid of my advice, scattered all the way from Maine to California.

It has been said by some critics that cancer can never be permanently cured; that it always returns. In reply to this statement, I wish to state that I have a record of cases of genuine cancer that have been cured for fifteen to twenty-five years and there has not been a single symptom of the return of the disease.

It has also been said "that cancer specialists call everything cancer". Allow me to say that the most of my cases have been sent to me by physicians. I have also had cases that were **diagnosed** as cancer, before they came to me, by surgeons in New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, D. C. I am quite sure that these men knew the difference between a pimple and a cancer.

I have never claimed to have a "specific" for anything from an ingrowing toenail to a cancer, but what I **do** claim is this, that experience has taught me that there are remedies which do have a curative effect upon cancer, as we find it in different portions of the body, when they are prescribed according to the indications. No remedy, or combination of remedies has ever been discovered, or ever will be discovered, that will cure **all forms** of cancer. Such a thing is impossible for the simple reason that the disease, as it appears in different parts of the body, has a different anatomical structure. It follows from this that in order to be able to treat cancer successfully we must be able to adapt our remedies to the disease as we find it existing in the different parts of the body. A remedy that would affect cancer of the liver would have no effect upon cancer of the breast. A remedy that would have a curative effect

upon cancer of the tongue would not have any upon cancer of the stomach.

I have had cases of cancer come to me for treatment that had been operated on from one to eight times; others had been treated by plasters, or some kind of "injection fluid". If I ever did have any faith at all in the **knife** as a cure for cancer, it has been rudely shattered, because **four-fifths** of the cases of cancer I have seen in the past forty years had been **operated on** and the cancer returned **worse than before.** Other cases have tried the X-Ray, Radium, Escharotics, Hypodermic treatment, etc., etc., before I saw them, with the same result.

Of those cases which I have taken **before** any form of treatment had been used I have cured 95%. It is quite probable that during my lifetime I have seen more cases of genuine cancer than any other physician and have made more permanent cures. The record of this work will be found in this book. I have visited patients in twenty-five States of the Union and have seen **all** forms of the disease. There are cases of cancer where complication after complication will arise and a doctor must be able to meet these complications and treat them successfully. He must be a man of excellent judgment, quick to act and with a **fixed** determination to "**win out**" under all difficulties. I repeat it again, that he must know how to treat all chronic diseases successfully for it is very seldom that we meet with an uncomplicated case of cancer, and sometimes the complication is the contributing **cause,** of the disease. Then again some diseases are a worriment to the patient, a drain upon the system. It is all the time reducing the vitality of your patient; this worriment, this drain **must** be stopped or you cannot cure your patient. The com-

plication may be hemorrhoids, diabetes, Bright's disease, eczema, abscess, some form of heart trouble, neuralgia, rheumatism, ovarian and uterine trouble or it may be the menopause with all its peculiar symptoms. In some cases I have had complications of erysipelas, congestion of the lungs, la grippe, etc., to treat with the cancer. From this list it will readily be seen that the most skillful treatment will often be demanded of you to carry your patients through successfully.

The day is past when a physician with an aescharotic paste or bottle of herb syrup or some kind of " injection dope " can start out to cure all kinds of cancer. That is the worst form of **Quackery**; such men will always find their level. It has taken me many years to lift this business of treating cancer, in all its forms, out of the mire of quackery and raise it up to the dignity of a specialty. To place it in the hands of educated men whose heart and soul are in the work of saving these poor victims of cancer from an untimely grave, I have written this book. These men can and will do a grand work for poor suffering humanity and may the blessing of a kind Providence rest down upon their labors.

" In the battle of life,
When the wave and the gale
Are around and about;
If the footing should fail
If thine eye should grow dim, and thy courage depart,
Look aloft and be firm and be fearless of heart."

SECTION ONE

THE CAUSE OF CANCER

SECTION ONE

THE CAUSE OF CANCER

THE medical profession have been theorizing as to the **cause** of cancer for many years. About once in six months we read under startling head lines in the public press, that the cause of cancer has been discovered! Students in the laboratory and with the microscope, now and then make this announcement to the world, that a serum has been discovered that will cure cancer! Vast sums of money have been expended in erecting cancer hospitals; institutes for "cancer research". Remedies have been lauded time and again as a cure for this disease, yet the people keep on dying in the same old fashioned way. We have tried to deceive ourselves and the public with the comforting thought that cancer was **not** on the increase, but the fact is that the mortality from cancer in England is 4½ times greater than fifty years ago. In the United States, in 1890 there were 18,536 deaths from cancer; in 1900 there were 29,222 deaths from this disease. At the present time the mortality cannot be less than fifty thousand annually. Dr. John A. McGlinn, in a paper before the Philadelphia Medical Society says: "That one man out of every thirty-two and one woman out of every eleven die of cancer. After the age of thirty-five one man out of every seventeen and one woman out of every nine die of cancer; one-third of the deaths from all surgical conditions were due to cancer."

It would appear from the above that cancer is **not** being cured, that it is still numbered among the incur-

able diseases. It has been the practice of many of the profession to cut out everything that looked like a cancer, but statistics will abundantly prove that a surgical operation not only does not cure cancer, but really hastens the death of the victim. A surgeon can only cut out what is seen and felt under the knife, while millions of cancer germs grow and multiply in the blood, the nuclei of future cancer. Another fact, the surgeon seems to forget that every operation is a shock to the nervous system, it lowers the nerve power, weakens the power of resistance to disease and thus encourages the invasion of cancer.

It is often remarked that after an operation "the wound healed up very quickly", why? Because nature rebels against such mutilation and repairs the damage as soon as possible. While sticking to the old theory that cancer is a local disease and depending on surgical operations to cure it, the regular profession have **not cured** the malady. Is it not about time that we should abandon the theory of the fathers and do some **thinking** for ourselves? The men in this country who have treated this disease **successfully** have treated it as a constitutional or blood disease. From my own experience of forty years in the study and medical treatment of cancer in all its forms, I am convinced that it is the local manifestation of a blood disease. To say that a disease is incurable because some one else has said so, to sit calmly down and repeat parrot-like "it cannot be cured" is unmanly, is un-American, is cowardly. What are we waiting for, some savant in Germany, France or Italy to show us how to cure cancer?

The victims of cancer are dying all around us; what can we do for these poor unfortunates? The object of this book is to get the profession interested in the ra-

tional treatment of the disease, that we may at least **try** to cure them. To treat the subject intelligently we must consider the causes **why** cancer is on the increase. I honestly believe that if it were possible to keep the vitality of a person at or near the normal healthy standard there would be no danger of cancer. We find in cancer victims, **weakened** vitality and **enfeebled** nerve power; this gives us the key to the situation and tells us how to successfully combat the disease. Every epidemic like typhoid fever, pneumonia, diphtheria, la grippe, etc., weakens the vitality of the people and lets down the bars for the invader — cancer. Every war this country has ever had, every financial crisis, anything that causes worriment of mind and severe strain upon the nerves lowers the nerve power and weakens the vitality of our people and makes them good subjects for cancer, consumption, pneumonia, etc. Tea and coffee drinking weaken the nervous system. In all countries where they drink tea and coffee to excess, there you will find cancer on the increase. Excessive meat eating is another fruitful cause of cancer.

Insurance men tell us that if a man or woman at 40 lose 20% of their normal weight there is danger of cancer, consumption or Bright's disease. Following out the idea of Dr. William Waugh of having adults examined physically once in six months we would be able to detect the above disease in the early stages and so by proper treatment be able to stave off future trouble. The chemists and scientists for many years have tried to discover some powerful drug, some deadly poison, some deadly serum which taken by the mouth or injected into the human body, would kill the germs of cancer and knock out the disease. They have overlooked one fact; a drug which would do all that would

weaken the vitality of the victim if it did not hasten his death. Any remedy or treatment, whatever it may be, that **weakens** the vitality of the patient **lessens** the chance of recovery.

The rapid increase of cancer throughout the civilized world may be explained by the following great causes of cancer:

First. **Worriment of Mind.** Worrying weakens the nervous system, lowers the "nerve power" and thus opens the way for the invasion of cancer. In all countries where you find insanity on the increase you will find cancer a close second. In Chicago where insanity has increased the fastest in the world, cancer has increased 812% from 1861 to the present time.

Second. **Vaccination.** In all states and countries where there is enforced vaccination there you will find cancer on the increase.

Third. **Meat-eating.** Meat-eating is a prolific cause of cancer. In England the mortality from cancer has increased; it is 4½ times greater than it was fifty years ago. The people consume 131 pounds of beef per head every year. Is it any wonder that the "Beef Eaters" have cancer? In twenty-five countries using meat largely, nineteen had a high death-rate from cancer, five a moderate and one a low rate.

In countries where the diet is almost entirely vegetable there you will find very few cases of cancer. In Bombay, in 1875, the death-rate from cancer was only one in 10,000; in England 5.5 per 100,000. In Egypt cancer is never found among the black races who are vegetarians, among Arabs and Copts, who eat as Europeans. In the monastery of the Grand Trappe, where the diet excludes tea, coffee and meat there has not been a case of cancer for twenty-seven years.

Fourth. **Tea and Coffee.** Tea and coffee weaken the coats of the stomach and the nervous system and produce various disorders in the human system. In all countries where the people drink tea and coffee freely there you will find cancer on the increase. Our own country — America — has become a nation of "tea drinkers"; as a result three out of five persons have some form of dyspepsia or indigestion, and cancer has increased from one in ninety-one in 1850 to one in twelve in 1890. In thirty countries drinking very much tea and coffee, twenty-five had a very high death-rate, five a moderate, and none a low rate. In America we are becoming a nation of nervous, hysterical people, and insanity is on the increase. It must be ever borne in mind that if the nerve power falls below the normal standard there is danger of invasion of cancer.

Fifth. **Alcoholic Stimulants.** The use of intoxicating liquors is a fruitful cause of cancer. In all countries where they are used to excess there cancer is on the increase. In England among the wine and spirit merchants, the death-rate is five times greater than other men. Beer-drinking towns such as Munich, Stuttgardt and Copenhagen have a high mortality from cancer.

What our people need is to be taught how to live. There must be temperance in all things. Good pure water, good pure air helps to make good healthy red blood. Unadulterated food, mostly vegetables, easily digested, leaving out tea and coffee, keep the nervous system strong and vigorous. Stop worrying. In this way we can protect ourselves against the dreaded monster — CANCER. A return to the "simple life" of our forefathers is what we need. Modern civilization, with all its luxury, high living and drinking, and filling the stomach with all kinds of food and drink (the

most of it never intended for the human stomach), is only encouraging the inroads of cancer.

In a case of cancer, no matter how far the disease has advanced or how bad the case is, there are two things that we have to depend upon for a cure:

First. We must raise the nerve power, the vitality of the patient at or as near normal as possible.

Second. It depends upon whether the system of our patient will **respond** to the action of remedies or not.

In other words we must begin at the very **foundation and build up** our patient to strengthen his power of resistance against the disease. Many times I have noticed this fact that when the eye, the pulse, and the tongue showed the organs of the body secreting properly, good digestion, a strong, full, regular pulse, the disease itself would be at a **standstill,** but if the signs showed a **weakened** vitality, the disease would take on new life and activity.

SECTION TWO

SURGERY NOT A CURE FOR CANCER

SECTION TWO

SURGERY NOT A CURE FOR CANCER

THERE are about 50,000 people who die of cancer in the United States annually. From my own experience in the treatment of cancer in all its forms, for forty years, I feel confident that ninety-five per cent. of these cases could have been saved **without** an operation. Over the tombstones of most of them might be written, " BUTCHERED IN THE NAME OF SCIENCE ".

For the past 200 years the great mass of the medical profession have considered cancer as a local disease, and they have made it their practice to cut out everything that looks like a cancer.

Dr. Walsh, in his able work on cancers, says: " The knife can neither be regarded as a means of curing cancer or of prolonging the existence of the person afflicted with the disease."

Dr. Thomas W. Cooke, surgeon of the Cancer Hospital, London, England, says: " From 1851 to 1863 there were 413 cases of cancer operated on at the Cancer Hospital, London, England. The average time before the cancer returned was only 6½ months." Dr. Monroe, of Scotland, operated on " sixty cases of cancer; at the end of two years only four out of the sixty operations were successful ". In 1896 I kept a record of fifty cases of cancer of the tongue that had been operated upon, and not a single cure was effected.

Dr. James Wood of the Royal College, London, said:

" Gentlemen, I have operated on some thousand cases of cancer and they all returned but six, **and they were not cancer.**" Sir Benjamin Brodie (one of the fathers in surgery) said, after he had removed 500 cancers of the breast, that " he would not remove another without telling the patient that the operation would not prolong her life ".

Sir James Paget, one of England's greatest physicians, says in speaking of cancer, " the number of cases in which cancer does not return is **not more than one in Five Hundred** ". In my own practice about four out of five cases of cancer that come to me have had a surgical operation, and the cancer **had returned worse than it was before.**

About one hundred years ago the early fathers of the Botanic School of Medicine considered cancer as a blood or constitutional disease and treated it as such **and cured it.** No form of purely **local** treatment will ever cure this malady, because it is in the **blood** and must be reached through the blood.

In 1869 I treated my first case of cancer. I called it a blood disease. I treated it with our simple botanic remedies and cured it.

If I ever had any faith in a surgical operation as a cure for cancer it has been rudely shaken by my daily contact with victims of cancer that have been operated upon with the result that the cancer has returned in a worse state than at first. I have been forced to the conclusion that an operation never cures the disease, but actually **hastens the death** of the victim.

In this State, I saw a case of cancer of the breast that had been operated on three times; the last time the surgeon made a thorough examination with the microscope, after the operation, and told the lady that he

would " guarantee that the cancer would never return ". In six months the cancer was doing business at the old stand.

I saw a case of cancer of the breast from New York State that had been cut out eight times and the disease had returned worse than ever. Another lady had a cancer of the breast operated upon twelve times and the cancer finally caused her death. In another case I saw a young man, who had a swelling come in his groin. The doctors cut it out; it returned and then another operation, and so on until he had been operated upon four times. At the time I saw the case the leg above the knee was one mass of sarcoma. He was past cure. I met with a lady in this State who had a cancer near the eye. It had been cut out four times and given up as past cure, but I cured it and that was seven years ago. I met with a case of cancer where the breast had been removed; it returned and another operation removed the arm of the affected side. Then death closed the scene.

Time and again I have seen cases where all the breast had been removed and all the glands under the arm of the affected side, and still the cancer returned. I recall cases of cancer of the uterus that had been operated on from one to three times and finally caused the death of the patient. I have had to listen to many a tale of woe from patients, who have told me with tears running down their cheeks that their physicians had told them if they " would have their cancer cut out that it would never return ". Any doctor who makes such a statement as that must be either a knave or a fool; let us be charitable and think that it must be the latter. For no doctor who has had any experience with cancer would ever make a promise of that kind. It has been the hard-

est work of my life to make some doctors realize that the **growth** they see is only the **effect,** and that back of that lies the **cause**; and the cause must be removed before we can cure the cancer.

May God hasten the day when it will be considered a **crime to cut out a cancer.** After forty-three years' experience with cancer I can honestly say that I have never seen a genuine case of cancer **permanently cured by a surgical operation.** To cut out a cancer is the worst form of malpractice, for it is only trying to remove the **effect** without touching the cause. From an extensive correspondence with physicians from every State in the Union I find that the rank and file of the profession are **tired and disgusted** with operations for cancer, for they have seen them return time and time again. They are more than anxious to find a better and saner method of treatment for cancer that offers at least some hope of a cure.

SECTION THREE

THE X-RAY TREATMENT

SECTION THREE

THE X-RAY TREATMENT

DURING the past six years over two hundred cases of cancer have come under my notice where the X-Ray has been tried and it has left the patient in a worse condition than before treatment.

The X-Ray is concentrated lightning and when applied to a cancer leaves the nerves and blood vessels supersensitive, so that the patient cannot bear the mildest dressing on the diseased growth.

I have seen the face and the whole side of the body burnt as if by hot steam. It was **cruel and inhuman** to experiment with patients in that way. Trypsin and radium have been tried and failed just as any form of purely **local** treatment will **fail,** for cancer is **not** a local disease. I have seen several cases of cancer where the hypodermatic treatment had been used. The whole abdomen was covered with scars where the stuff had been injected into the skin, but the cancer kept on growing.

SECTION FOUR

THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CANCER

SECTION FOUR

THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CANCER

THE Eclectic School of Medicine were the pioneers in America in the successful treatment of cancer. The early fathers of that school taught their students that cancer was a blood or constitutional disease and how it could be cured by medicine. If any of our modern Eclectics have any doubt on this subject I can refer them to Newton on "Diseases of the Breast", Hill's "Eclectic Surgery", Buchanan's "Surgery", Jones and Sherwood's "Practice", also to Dr. Wm. Paine's "Practice". The father of the Eclectic School of Medicine, Dr. Wooster Beach, was a firm believer in the curability of cancer; see Beach's "Surgery". Up to the time of his death, Dr. Robert S. Newton of New York City had probably treated more cases of cancer of the breast than any man in this country. In Newton's work on "Diseases of the Female Breast" he says, "In this way by the union of constitutional and local treatment, if the constitutional stamina is good, we shall often, nay if we proceed judiciously, nearly always effect a cure. Nor is this cure temporary as can be demonstrated by cases now in this city I discharged ten or twelve years ago."

Dr. Benjamin L. Hill in his Surgery, says, "The principle I shall present for your adoption has been already fully demonstrated, in the practice of many of our number, and the agents I shall recommend for carrying out that principle have been satisfactorily tried in hundreds of cases. The subjects of many of them are living in

our midst to speak for themselves." So much about what the fathers of Eclectic medicine taught about the cure of cancer by medicine. Yet some of our weak-kneed Eclectics tell us " there is no cure for cancer ", thus going back on the teaching of the founders of that school and repeating parrot-like after the old school, " It cannot be cured ". Shame on them! It was in an Eclectic College where I was taught how to cure cancer. I believed then that this disease could be cured and now after all these many years' experience with thousands of cases of cancer my conviction has only grown stronger. All honor to the fathers of Eclectic Medication who taught us how to cure a disease that carries off so many of our people every year. In 1865, Dr. John Skelton, the father of the Eclectic School of Medicine in England published his work on " Practice ". He claimed that cancer was a constitutional disease and taught his students how to cure it by medicine.

The Homeopathic School of Medicine have furnished some able men who won their laurels in the medical treatment of cancer. Dr. Edwin M. Hale, one of the deepest thinkers, one of the most conservative students of materia medica and a man whom all men delight to honor, has left on record many valuable remedies in the cure of cancer. Dr. Richard Hughes, the intellectual giant of the homeopathic school in England has also contributed some useful remedies for cancer. In 1878 Dr. J. Compton Burnett, of London, England, gave to the profession in his book " Tumors of the Breast " a record of 132 cases permanently cured. What Dr. Burnett was doing in England, I began to do in this country. In 1869 I commenced to treat cancer by **internal** remedies.

These distinguished physicians that I have referred

to on both sides of the Atlantic have done their work and it has been well performed. It now remains for us who follow them to take up the work they so nobly started and finish the task, remembering that "what man has done man may do".

SECTION FIVE

THE DIAGNOSIS OF CANCER

SECTION FIVE

THE DIAGNOSIS OF CANCER

FROM my experience and observation I am of the opinion that the average physician cannot diagnose a case of cancer when it is brought to his notice. In the majority of our medical schools they teach the student that there is no cure for cancer, and that a surgical operation is the only proper thing. It is impressed on the student's mind that the right way to diagnose cancer is by use of the microscope. Instead of showing cases of cancer to the students and teaching them how to differentiate between the different forms of the disease, they have them spend their time examining pathological specimens under the microscope.

Professor Phelps of Dartmouth Medical College used to tell the students that " Pathology was looking in the ashes to find out how the building was burnt ". I have learned to place very little dependence upon the microscope, as a means of diagnosis, for I have known cases of suspected cancer being examined microscopically and no trace of cancer found and yet the patient **died of cancer.** Elsewhere I have told the reader how to detect cancer in the system by the " eye, the tongue and the pulse ". A doctor who makes a business of treating cancer is a specialist and an expert and much will be expected of him by his brother physicians, and the public at large. He must know his specialty from A to Z. He cannot afford to make any foolish blunders. He must educate his hands — have his eyes at his fingers' ends. The **delicate, sensitive** touch of the fingers will

soon teach him how to detect cancer in any form in a woman's breast. By a digital examination he will learn how to differentiate cancer of the os uteri from ulceration, induration or fibroid tumor. A good deal can be learned from a study of the symptoms of cancer under the different forms given in other parts of this book, but very much more must be learned in the SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE. To impress upon the reader the importance of the **Diagnosis** of cancer, I have appended to this Section a few cases of mistaken diagnosis.

A woman was sent to me from New York City by a medical friend to get my diagnosis of the case; she had tumors in both breasts and a bloody watery discharge from the nipple of one breast. This case had been examined under the X-Ray and the microscope, yet they could not give a positive diagnosis of the case. My diagnosis was cancer. When you have a BLOODY, WATERY discharge from the nipple of the affected side you may rest **assured** that it is a **case of cancer.**

I saw a case of cancer of the uterus that three physicians had seen and not one of them could diagnose the case. Another case which was **supposed** to be a fibroid tumor of the uterus. The examining physician said it was a case of fibroid tumor of the uterus, but it had **cancer cells** in it. How did he know that? I have had a great many cases of cancer of the stomach come under my observation, but I rarely find a doctor who can give a clear diagnosis of such cases. I often ask myself for what do students spend four years in a medical college if not to learn how to **diagnose** diseases when they see them, and to be able **to cure** them when met. That is what I went to a medical college for, and there I was taught practical diagnosis, by actual **clinical** experience, not by squinting through a microscope. I was taught

that nearly all diseases could be cured and how to cure them by the use of remedies that have **definite remedial** action upon certain abnormal conditions.

There is too much guess work and uncertainty about this latter day teaching in some of our medical colleges. The text-books, many of them say you may try this, you might try that, Dr. So and So have used this or that remedy. This is all uncertainty; there is nothing DEFINITE about such instruction. Any physician who blindly follows such text-books will sooner or later lose all **faith** in medicine and drift out of the profession or become, as many have, a DRUGLESS HEALER.

Several years ago a man drove up to my office in a great hurry. He seemed very much excited. I enquired the cause, and he said that his physician had told him he had a cancer and of course he felt very much worried over the knowledge. Upon examination I discovered a **bubo in the groin,** but no cancer. A gentleman came to consult me about one of his ears, one-half of which was eaten off by some disease. He had consulted three different doctors and none of them could give him a diagnosis; yet it was a plain case of cancer. In my younger days I saw the case of a young man who had a swelling on the side of his neck. The doctor who had attended him could not tell what it was, but to satisfy his curiosity ran a probe down into the swelling. This treatment caused it to break out in a few days into an open cancer. This doctor should have learned a lesson from this case **never to fool** with a thing that you do not understand.

Several years ago an English doctor came over to this country to show the Yankees how to " do things ". He professed to cure cancer. A case of cancer of the uterus came under his care. During the treatment the

lady was confined, and the Englishman was the attending physician. When the child was born, and the afterbirth came away, he pointed to it and said: "There is the cancer; didn't I tell you I could remove your cancer?"

I was called up in New York State to see a lady who had been treated by a doctor a year for prolapsus uteri. I found her in the LAST STAGE OF CANCER OF THE UTERUS. Many physicians think it necessary to use a speculum in making a vaginal examination in cancer of the uterus, but if they had their eyes at their fingers' ends they would not need anything else to form a correct diagnosis. In all these years of my practice I have NEVER USED A SPECULUM in examining cases of this kind. It causes the patient much pain and unnecessary suffering. I was called to see an actress in New York City who had been under the care of a prominent physician in that city. He had diagnosed her case as a fibroid tumor of the uterus. She was removed to a hospital, and in the presence of several leading surgeons, he cut down upon the tumor and found it to be cancer of the uterus. The patient was sent home to die. When I saw the case it was beyond my power to render any help.

I was called to Baltimore to see a minister who had a swelling in the right side of his abdomen. The leading doctors of that city pronounced it an abscess. They cut him open and found, not an abscess, but a CANCER ATTACHED TO THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

A young man was brought to me with a growth on his left hip. His physician had diagnosed it as a fibroid tumor. In New York City they put him under the X-Ray to find out what the growth was. In passing my hand over the growth I said: "This is a case of

sarcoma". The brother with the patient said: "That is what the doctors in New York said after they had examined him with the X-Ray".

Another case I remember was a lady in Pittsburg, Pa. She had a small bunch come in her breast. A doctor, after examining it said that he "could not tell what it was until he cut it out and put it under the microscope!" This doctor should learn to have his eyes at his fingers' ends, and then when he puts his hand over a bunch on a woman's breast, he would know by the FEELING of it just what it was. I have never been obliged to resort to the microscope to diagnose a case of cancer.

A prominent politician of Brooklyn, New York, had a swelling come in one side of his abdomen. Three physicians examined it, but said "they could not tell what it was TILL THEY CUT HIM OPEN". A day was set for the operation in New York, and a prominent surgeon of that city was to operate. I got a history of the case from a certain party, and felt satisfied that it was a case similar to the Baltimore case mentioned above. I went to the telegraph office and sent a telegram to the family that "it was a cancer, and not to have it operated on; if an operation was performed it would cause his death". The man WAS operated upon. They found the CANCER all right — and he DIED after the operation.

The object of introducing these cases at this place is to impress upon the readers the importance of learning how to make a practical diagnosis of cancer and that much CARE must always be exercised in its attempt.

SECTION SIX

TAKING A CASE

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TAKING A CASE

IN " taking a case " of cancer to treat we want to look the patient over carefully; we want to know something of his habits of life. If he is an intemperate man, uses intoxicating drinks, we cannot cure him, for alcohol heats the blood and acts the same on cancer as kerosene does on fire. It is best to let such cases **severely alone.** The morphine or opium fiend cannot be cured, for the drug is all the time working dead against your remedies. We examine the pulse of our patient; we find the pulse of cancer a **weak** pulse, often a **discouraged** feeling to it, and quicker than normal. The weight and feeling of the muscles show lack of nutrition. The tongue under its yellowish, white color shows, in advanced cancer a dark red color; in the last stages we have the " beef steak " tongue. The white of the eye has a pearly tint with greenish yellow spots, showing a drain upon the system, toxic matter in the blood and decomposition of albumen. The eyes will tell you if the glands are acting normally or not. The tongue shows you whether the patient is digesting his food or not; if he cannot digest his food he cannot make good blood. The pulse tells you whether the vital forces are strong or weak. You must learn to study the **quality** and **character** of the pulse; until you can do that, you cannot cure this disease or any other.

Thus it is, by a careful intelligent study of the eye, tongue and pulse of our patient, we can get a good idea of the advancement made by the disease and the

vitality of the patient; and this will be a guide to us in making up our prognosis and also for the rational treatment of the case. I must again impress this one thing upon my readers, the first thing is to build up the **vitality** of the patient at or near the **normal healthy** point; if you can do this, no matter how bad the case may seem to you, your patient has at least a "fighting chance" for his life. If you do nothing more for your patient, you have at least got him **started** on the right road to health. How do you know that the system is responding to your remedies? Why, because the pulse feels stronger, fuller and more regular; it has lost that discouraged feeling. The tongue is cleaning off, and, underneath, we see a lighter red color to the body of the tongue. The digestion is improved, the tongue is moist, not sticky. The eye has lost the yellowish greenish tint, it does not look cloudy and the pearly tint is nearly gone from the white of the eye. So you know your patient is better and feeling the remedial action of your remedies before you **look at the cancer.** The local conditions must be met by the local remedies as they are indicated. Each case must be studied by itself and the remedy given which is **best adapted** to that **particular case.**

If your patient has any form of indigestion that must be looked after, for you cannot cure your patient if he does not **digest** his food properly, for he must do that in order to make good blood. Any complication that causes **pain** or worries the patient must be looked after and cured. Any **drains** upon the system, like diabetes, Bright's disease, chronic diarrhea, menorrhagia or hemorrhoids must be attended to for they will **weaken** the vitality of your patient and **lessen** the chances of recovery. The patient's mind must be at rest, for worriment of mind causes weakness of the "Nerve power"

and will also lessen the chances of recovery. If the patient has been operated upon one or more times you will know that the **nerve** power is weak, for every operation is a **shock** to the system, and you must adapt your remedies to this condition.

Never forget the fact that the **general health** of the patient must be **better** before the cancer is any better. Watch the **eyes**, the **tongue** and the **pulse**; they will tell you of your patient's condition. One of the first things my students have to learn is how to read the pulse. Not one doctor in a thousand can do it. Never, never, **count** the **pulse.** You cannot tell anything about it by counting. No man can do two things at once. You cannot count it and read it at the same time. Grasp the wrist of your patient; banish every thought from your mind; think of what you are doing and what you want to know. How does it feel? What is the impression you get from the pulse? Remember the pulse of cancer has a weak discouraged feeling. It is a little faster than normal. If there is pain the pulse will show it, also if there is any heart difficulty. You can tell by the pulse if your patient is responding to the action of your remedies. The pulse will feel a little stronger, fuller and more regular. Remember that the healthy, normal pulse is **full, strong and regular.**

Never give an opinion upon a case of cancer until you have **seen** it and examined it **yourself.** Do not be influenced at all by the diagnosis or prognosis of **any** doctor, but form your own opinion. Be **honest** with your patients, tell them what it **is**, and just what you can **do** for them. If you think you cannot cure them, tell them so. Do not deceive them. When once you have taken a case to cure get after the disease and **stick** to it until

you CURE it. The world, to-day, demands men who can " do things ".

The doctors associated with me in the treatment of cancer in the different States of the Union **are doing things,** and as a result, many precious lives are being saved every year from cancer. This book comes to you with an **earnest, heartfelt prayer** that you will STUDY it and MASTER its contents, and try and DO something with this treatment. No man can tell what he can do until he **tries.** Take hold of this work with all your **heart and soul** or else let it severely alone. It holds out a chance to do good to a class of patients that demand our sympathy and our most skillful treatment. Two or three good cures will establish your reputation. Never **guarantee** to cure anything or anybody. Never send medicine to a case of cancer without first having **examined it yourself.** There are some doctors who **do** that kind of business, but it is the **worst form of quackery.** I do not care to be associated with such men. Be careful what statements you make to your patients. Do not make the foolish blunder, as some doctors have, and tell them that " a malignant tumor is not a cancer ", or that " lupus is not a form of cancer." Such statements show woful ignorance on the subject of cancer. Some doctors have tried to **frighten** the public by claiming that cancer is contagious, but there is not a spark of evidence to prove such a **foolish notion.** Only about fifteen cases in 100 are hereditary. Keep a complete record of all your cases for future reference. Be careful about having any physician examine your patients; only one in about 500 knows how to examine a cancer patient properly. I have known of cases of cancerous tumor in the breast **pinched** and **squeezed** by a doctor, just out of pure devilishness to **irritate** the cancer

and interfere with the treatment; such men are **brutes** and ought never to have been physicians. The moment such men put their hand on a cancer in the breast they show their **ignorance** of the very first principles of the diagnosis of cancer. A doctor of all men should be a **gentle** man, and have an easy, gentle touch. I have had patients tell me how their physician **pinched** and **squeezed** the tumor in their breast until they screamed so that people could hear them out in the street. Such men are ignorant jackasses. I told these patients that they should have "slapped them in the face". Such men need that kind of treatment. It is the only treatment that they can **understand.**

In examining a case of cancer it is hardly ever necessary to cause a patient a **moment's pain** where a doctor **understands his business.** Treat your lady patients just as you would like a brother physician to examine you or examine your wife, sister or mother.

SECTION SEVEN

DIET OF CANCER PATIENTS

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THE question is often asked by a cancer patient, "Doctor, what shall I eat?" Some of our doctors, who are never tired of theorizing about the cause of cancer, have claimed that certain kinds of food caused cancer. For many years pork was supposed to cause this disease. Now it is a well known fact that the Jews never eat pork; yet I have seen cases of cancer among that class of people. In certain States of our Union, the farmers live on pork the year round yet the disease is no more prevalent there than elsewhere. It has been claimed that tomatoes caused cancer. There is not a particle of reason for this belief. In New Jersey tomatoes are eaten in all ways the year round; yet there are many States that have more cancer victims than New Jersey. In England tomatoes are considered a luxury and only raised in hot houses. In spite of this cancer has been alarmingly on the increase in that country in the past fifty years. In the days of our grandfathers the Botanic physicians made a syrup from the ripe tomatoes and gave it as a "blood medicine" with good success for certain diseases of the skin. I am inclined to believe that the tomato will yet be found to have a curative effect upon cancer. It is a point worth considering for some of our students of materia medica. It has been claimed that vegetables cause cancer. In India and those countries where the diet is entirely vegetable there is less cancer than anywhere else. Our vegetarian friends loudly

proclaim to the world how healthy a purely vegetable diet really is. In my own practice I have met with many cases of genuine cancer where the victim of that disease had lived on a strictly vegetable diet for from fifteen to twenty years. In one case a lady had a cancer of the breast; she impressed it on my mind that she had followed a certain strict diet, and as a result of this she had the disease under control. When I saw the cancer it was open and discharging and in the very last stage. Another case I saw in consultation with a very fine physician in New York State. An old man who had lived on a strictly vegetarian diet for twenty years and it was about the worst case of cancer on the lip that I ever saw.

Now it is a well known fact that our American people eat too much and too fast. They eat until their stomachs are full and they are in too much of a hurry to chew their food. They bolt it down and depend upon the stomach to get rid of it in some way. In addition to that they drink strong tea that weakens the nerves and muscles of the stomach. As a result of all this abuse, the stomach "goes on a strike" and refuses to do duty. Then we have some form of indigestion, dyspepsia, ulcer of the stomach or cancer. Now the real fact of the case is this, in most cases, patients would do well on one-half the food they eat and that food should be chewed over and over again before it is swallowed. When we eat our regular meals, only a certain part of what we eat can be digested and assimilated. The rest becomes refuse matter. It may produce auto-intoxication and toxines in the blood. In these conditions we find a fruitful cause of cancer. Now good red blood depends upon pure air, pure food and pure drink, but if the food is not properly assimilated it will create toxines and not pure blood. To cure permanently any

case of cancer we must have **good** digestion to make good **blood,** and when we can make good healthy blood we can fortify the system against the inroads of cancer.

Watch the tongue and see if your patients are digesting their food properly; this is just as important as any part of the treatment. When the tongue is coated either white or yellow on the **base** of the tongue your patient is not properly digesting his food. A clean moist tongue of a bright red color shows good digestion. A broad flabby tongue and foul breath show a torpid liver. A careful study of the eye and the tongue will tell you if the organs of the body are secreting properly. Remember the more advanced your case of cancer is the more **obstinate** the **constipation.** It is one of the peculiar symptoms of cancer and must be gradually overcome by proper remedies. When your patient, in any form of cancer, has a natural movement of the bowels every day it is a **favorable** symptom. Find out what **agrees** with your patients the best when they are **well.** That will be your guide now when they are sick. Let them have it in reasonable quantities, but eaten slowly and well chewed. Cut out tea in any form for it will in time create indigestion. If meat agrees with them they may have lean meat but no fat of any kind. Fresh fish is good as are most all kinds of sea food except lobsters, as these are hard to digest. All kinds of fruits and vegetables are good if they agree with the patients.

Study each case carefully and adapt your diet to each individual case. If you make out a long list of things which a patient must not eat it **discourages** them at the start. It tends to make them afraid to eat things which their system really demands. I have never had any cast-iron rules about the diet of my patients and now, after over forty years' practice, I do not propose to be a

"diet crank". I always try to use a little common-sense and do with my patients as I would be done by.

I had an old physician prescribe for me once. He was a crank on the diet question. He gave me a list of things about as long as my arm that I should not eat, and what he thought I ought to eat I could have written on a visiting card. I am afraid I was like the boy who said "he always took his father's advice, and then did as he was a mind to".

SECTION EIGHT

A MEDICATED BATH

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A MEDICATED BATH

ONE of the most important things in the treatment of cancer is to have a good medicated bath for the patients. I have tested different kinds of baths for my patients and my experience has confirmed me in the belief that epsom salts bath is the best for cancer. Dr. William H. Burgess of East Chattanooga, Tenn., was the first physician in this country to call attention of the medical profession to the epsom bath. All honor to this distinguished gentleman. May his life be a long and a useful one in this land of his forefathers.

If the patient has a bath tub, put one pound of epsom salts in the usual quantity of warm water in the bath tub. The best time to take the bath is just before bedtime and in the treatment of cancer it should be taken as often as twice a week. The skin should be well rubbed until all the greasy, gummy stuff is removed from the skin and it becomes **soft as velvet.** The blood needs the magnesium in the epsom salts. It neutralizes the **toxines,** it soothes the tired nerves and makes the patient rest like a tired child upon its mother's bosom.

Any treatment for cancer would be **incomplete** without this medicated bath. Many a time I have had my lady patients tell me " Doctor, I love the epsom bath; it just makes me feel **splendid** ". It is useful in all chronic diseases except **skin** diseases. Here I like sulphate of soda used in the same way.

If a patient has no bath tub you may have them add

one ounce of the epsom salts to a pint of warm water (use it in that proportion) and bathe the body all over with the mixture.

It will also be found to be a grand thing in many acute diseases, especially fevers. Used once in twenty-four hours or twice a day if there is a high fever. When the patient feels rather languid after the bath it shows that the epsom salts bath has done its work and it should be used less often. In the treatment of any form of cancer this medicated bath should never be omitted; it is just as important as any part of the treatment.

SECTION NINE

HAVE PATIENTS UNDER YOUR PERSONAL CARE

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WHERE many doctors make a big mistake is in trying to treat these cancer patients at a **long range.** It is absolutely necessary that you should have **some** place either in your own home or near by where you can have these patients under your eye every day, until such a time as you can feel sure they are on the high road to health. If you prescribe for them and send them home to follow up the treatment, they may or they may not follow your instructions. Complications may arise from time to time and your patient is left to the care of a doctor who does not know anything about the treatment of cancer and often times cannot treat successfully the most common ailments that may arise. Should your patient while at home meet with any accident requiring surgical treatment or have any acute disease it will in either case weaken the vitality of the patient and many times undo much of the good that has been accomplished by your treatment.

Unfortunately in many cases your patients will meet with no encouragement from their family doctor and from their friends who come to tell them " Oh, you can't be cured, it is sure to return. My doctor says there is no cure for cancer ". All this kind of talk has a **depressing** effect upon your patient, especially on those of a nervous temperament and who are easily influenced by those around them. Your patients need pleasant surroundings, **cheerful** society, and all the encouragement

they can get. It is all important that those who are able should walk out every pleasant day. They need the air and also the exercise. Sometimes they will make excuses for not going out, but if they can come to their meals they can walk out and exercise.

Above all do not **starve** your patients. See that they get good nourishing food, for that, when properly **digested,** helps to make good blood. You should impress it upon your patients that they are coming under your treatment to get well and not to grow worse. Many patients have been tortured so by some form of **local** treatment and they fully expect that they have got to be very much worse before they get rid of their disease. This is a mistake. Impress upon their minds the fact that their GENERAL HEALTH MUST BE BETTER before the CANCER will begin to improve. This is the very **foundation** of a successful treatment of cancer. Many a time I have seen cases of cancer where the patient looked better and felt better in a week from the time they began my treatment. The remedies had already begun to raise the nerve power, to build up the vitality of the patient. The eye, the pulse and the tongue will tell you at once when the system of your patient is **responding** to your treatment. If you allow the **vitality** of your patient to GO DOWN you may rest assured that the cancer will take on a new lease of life and begin to GROW.

Many men who claim to treat cancer devote all their time and attention to the local condition and find out when it is **too late** what a big mistake they have made. Do not be **deceived.** Cancer is a " SLEEPING LION ", only waiting to spring up to life and action if you allow it to do so. This is the reason why a surgical operation will never cure cancer, because every time you put a

knife into a cancer it only irritates it, arouses the sleeping lion and makes it grow just so much faster and hastens the day of the patient's death.

Never **experiment** on your patient. Your business is to try to cure them. They have paid their good money and they are entitled to the **best service** you **can give them.** The nearer you can get the vitality of your patient to the **normal standard** of health the more positive you can be of a cure in the case. Do not forget this fact for it is the secret of a successful treatment of cancer. Any physician who is steeped with the idea that nothing but a SURGICAL OPERATION will do any good in cancer will never succeed with this treatment, or with any other. For " he that is convinced against his will is of the same opinion still ". He goes about the treatment of a case in a half hearted way that spells failure at the very start. On the other hand a doctor who has become disgusted with surgery as offering any chance of a cure, one who is willing to learn and wants to **do** something for the victims of cancer, will make a better success with it because his **heart is in the work. Believe** in yourself, have **confidence** in your remedies, get after the disease with a determination to **conquer** it. You will remember in the boat race in Virgil " the crew won because they expected to win ". Many a time in my professional life when things looked **bad** with some case I had and other doctors had given up the fight I went after the disease with a **fixed** determination that I would **conquer** it and I did. You must think of what one prominent man said, " The Almighty **hates** a Quitter ". In some of the greatest battles in the world's history victory has been snatched from apparent defeat by the general who would not be conquered. I shall watch with deep interest your bat-

tles with this disease and I shall **rejoice** with you when success crowns your efforts, just as much as if it was my **own** case. We are enlisted in a **good** cause and the " Father of us all " will bless our efforts **when we do our part.** Now in the sere and yellow leaf of old age I look back with intense **satisfaction** over many a hard fought battle with cancer in some doctor's wife, some doctor's mother, some good doctor himself, or some dear friend that by the blessing of Divine Providence was restored to health when death from cancer seemed staring them in the face. It is a source of joy and gratitude to me that I have been the humble instrument in the hands of the GREAT PHYSICIAN to carry on the work of saving these victims of cancer from an untimely grave. When my life's work is done may some man be raised up to take my place and carry on this great work for poor suffering humanity. There are 50,000 victims of cancer dying every year in America; truly the " harvest is great and the laborers are few ".

Good, earnest, conscientious men are needed to take hold of this specialty and **master** it. It is a grand opportunity for a doctor to do an immense amount of good and win fame and fortune in his profession. Physicians are **needed** not only to try and cure such cases but also as consulting physicians to **help** other doctors to cure their cases.

I am always ready and willing to help a doctor who is in earnest and **wants** help but I am too busy and life is too short to waste my time on doctors who think they **know it all** and no one can teach them anything. Such men are to be pitied but I pity their **patients a great deal more.** When a physician is willing to be taught and is ambitious to do things in his profession, **I can help him** as I have **many** others.

Your profession, your alma mater, your family, your country demands the **best** there is **in** you. **Are You doing your best?** Or, are you just contented to drift along at the tail end of the profession when you might be in the **front ranks?**

THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES

One reason why so many doctors have failed to make a success of the treatment of cancer by medicine is their ignorance of the successful treatment of Chronic Diseases. As I have mentioned elsewhere, you seldom meet with an **uncomplicated** case of cancer, and unless a physician knows how to meet each complication as it arises he will **not** make a success of the medical treatment of cancer. An experience of several years in general practice will give him self-reliance and much general knowledge of his profession.

A working knowledge of the materia medica, not the materia medica of Hare, Ellingwood or Kent, but the **whole realm of drug action** must be studied by the doctor who wants to succeed and do something for these victims of cancer.

To help our physicians to a better understanding of the definite treatment of not only acute but also chronic diseases, I have written a book under the title " DEFINITE MEDICATION ". It gives clear cut indications for each remedy. It tells the reader definitely **what to do** for each diseased condition of our bodies. Many of our text-books of to-day say you may use this remedy or that remedy; that Dr. So and So has used this or that drug. There is always an element of **uncertainty** about all the treatment. Page after page is taken up with the technical part of the disease but only a small paragraph is given to the treatment. The regular school seems to

have **lost faith** in their remedies and have resorted to serums to heal the sick. If ever there was time that such a book as "DEFINITE MEDICATION" was necessary it is to-day to stem the tide of medical nihilism and Drugless healing. A doctor must be taught to **believe** in his remedies by showing him **how** and **when** to use them and what he can **do** with them. When you can **prove** to a physician that your remedies will actually **do** more for the sick than his will you have secured his confidence. Never **argue** with a brother physician or **abuse** him or the school of medicine he represents. Facts, **results,** are the strongest argument to batter down the walls of his prejudice. The book on "DEFINITE MEDICATION" is a companion volume to this book on "CANCER" and the doctor who is preparing himself for the treatment of cancer **needs** both of the above books, and he needs to **study them thoroughly.** Every chapter in these two books is a lesson and forms a **part** of the course of instruction in the treatment of cancer.

SECTION TEN

REMEDIES THAT DO HAVE A CURATIVE EFFECT UPON CANCER

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REMEDIES THAT DO HAVE A CURATIVE EFFECT UPON CANCER

BEFORE considering the different forms of cancer and their treatment, I want the reader to study very carefully the **indications** for each remedy mentioned in this chapter, for they are the "working tools" of the successful cancer specialist and the better he understands their **definite indications,** the more successful he will be in the treatment of cancer.

Phytolacca. In phytolacca we have a remedy of undoubted remedial value in cancer of the breast. It is indicated when the breast is hard and painful and of a purple hue. The breast is "Hard as cheese". This drug may be given in doses of five drops of the tincture once in three hours. In 1869 I formulated a Compound Syrup of Phytolacca that would fulfill many indications and with it cured my first case of cancer of the breast. It is especially indicated in cancer in **old** people or patients past the middle age. It is different from most alterative syrups for it does not take away the patient's appetite (owing to the excess of sugar in the syrup). It keeps the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition, keeps up the appetite and strength. Many a time it has seemed to me to prolong the life of these old patients for the reasons given above. The formula is as follows:

℞ Fl. Ext. Phytolacca (green root), ℥ii.
Fl. Ext. Gentian,
Fl. Ext. Dandelion, a. a. ℥i.
Simple Syrup q. s. ad. Oi.

Mix. Sig. Teaspoonful after each meal.

The fluid extract of phytolacca must be made from the **green** root. It is called COMP. SYRUP PHYTOLACCA and will be referred to in other parts of this book.

Strychnine sulphate. In cancer, as I have said before, there is a **weak discouraged** feeling to the pulse; this is especially well marked in advanced cancer and where the patient has had X-Ray treatment, or one or more surgical operations. These are all a shock to the system and **enfeeble** the nerve power. This condition of the pulse calls for sulphate strychnine and it should be given in doses of one-thirtieth grain before meals and at bedtime.

Double sulphide. It is one of the essential elements of success in the treatment of cancer to have a good **germicide,** a remedy that will destroy the **germs** of cancer and at the same time act as an antiseptic to the stomach and bowels. Dr. William H. Burgess, of East Chattanooga, Tenn., has prepared a combination tablet called " Double Sulphide " that meets all the above conditions. I have used them in hundreds of cases of cancer for six years and regard them as a valuable addition to our remedies for cancer. The formula is as follows:—

℞ Dolomite Lime, 4 parts.
Magnesium Sulphate, 1 part.
Sugar, ½ part.

Mix. The indication for this tablet is a coated tongue with **red papillæ** prominent and symptoms of **indigestion.** In advanced stages of this disease the tablet is especially indicated. Dose, one tablet once an

hour for eight hours, then one tablet once in three hours or one after each meal and at bedtime.

Hydrastis canadensis. Hydrastis canadensis is indicated in cancer of the breast when a **lancinating pain in** the growth is the principal symptom, with a **broad indented tongue,** flatulence, constipation, and distress in the stomach after meals. The best results are obtained with the 3 X dilution. Dose of this preparation five drops once in three hours.

Kali Mur 3d X. When there is a white fur on the tongue and bunches in the breast that feel quite soft and are very tender so that the **tenderness** is the prominent symptom, and more especially in **recent** cases of cancer kali mur 3d X is the remedy needed given in doses of three tablets once in three hours.

Calcarea Flouride 6th X. In cancer of the breast when the tumor is of longer standing and has a **hard, knotty** feeling to it Calcarea flouride 6th X is indicated. Dose, three tablets once in three hours.

Cancer Drops. The cancer drops should be alternated with the above in doses of ten drops once in three hours. These drops are made by the following formula:

℞ Tr. Phytolacca,
Tr. Thuja,
Tr. Baptisia, a. a. ℥i.

Mix. Sig. Ten drops once in three hours.

Baryta Iodide 3d X. In another form of cancer of the breast of much **longer** growth, or with the adenoid form of cancer, the iodide baryta 3d X should be given in doses of three tablets once in three hours. In cases calling for this remedy the cancer is not yet ulcerated, the growth feels **hard,** of a stony hardness. In some

cases it feels like a hard rubber ball loose in the gland. It may or may not be painful or movable.

Condurango. This much vaunted "specific" for cancer by the regular school in the seventies has been long since laid upon the shelf by them because it would not cure **all** forms of cancer. It has become obsolete like one hundred other so-called "cures" for cancer that the regular school has claimed as a cure for cancer. Nevertheless condurango has its place among our remedial agents for cancer. It is indicated in cancer of the breast when there are **ulcers** in the corner of the mouth; also in cancer of the breast when there are **cramping** pains in the stomach. Use the following prescription:

℞ Tr. Condurango, ʒii.
Aqua, ℥vi.

Mix. Sig. Teaspoonful three times a day.

Bellis perennis (English daisy). In recent cases of tumors in the breast (of course I refer to cancerous tumors) when the growth is caused by some **injury** to the breast as a blow, a bite or a fall, Tr. bellis perennis is the remedy indicated. It should be prescribed in ten drop doses three times a day.

Arsenic. I have never used arsenic locally in the treatment of cancer, but in some cases I have used the Iodide of arsenic, also Fowler's solution, for the **burning** pain in cancer of the stomach, giving three drops once in three hours.

Conium maculatum. This remedy has been tested by me in several cases. It is indicated in cancer of the breast with indurations of **stony** hardness and **stabbing** pains, but I have never seen any reason for believing

that it will check the **growth** of the cancer although it does often ease the pain. It should be given in the 3d X dilution. Dose, ten drops once in three hours.

Echinacea. This remedy has **no** effect upon the growth of the cancer but it may be used in the **last** stage of cancer to **ease the pain.**

℞ Tr. Echinacea, ℥ss.
Aqua, ℥vss.

Mix. Sig. Teaspoonful once an hour.

I used over 100 pint bottles of Tr. echinacea in several cases of cancer to test it thoroughly so as to find out if it did have any curative properties. The above statement is the result of my experience.

Corydalis formosa. This agent is regarded by the old writers on eclectic and homeopathic materia medica as one of our **best** remedies for syphilis, and so I have found it in my practice. I am of the opinion that a remedy that really **does** have a **curative** effect upon old syphilitic cases will also have a curative effect upon **cancer.** This is certainly the case with phytolacca and so it is also with corydalis. The more pronounced the cancer cachexia the **stronger** the indication for this remedy. Dose, ten drops of the tincture three times a day.

Thuja 30th X. The practice of vaccination by the regular school, the **poisoning** of the blood of healthy innocent children with their **filthy serum** is a great cause of the rapid increase of cancer in **every** country where there is enforced vaccination. It is a blot upon our civilization, a **disgrace** to the medical profession, using a virus that does not protect the victim from smallpox but has crippled and killed many **innocent** children.

In some cases of cancer you will find now and then a patient that does not **respond** to the action of your remedies as fast as they ought. A careful investigation of their previous history will develop the fact of one or more vaccinations that caused an eruption to come out on the body, and bunches in the neck and breast. This tells the story of vaccinosis, the **poisoning of the blood** by the filthy vaccine virus. Fortunately we have a remedy indicated in such conditions. It is thuja 30th X. Give it in doses of three grains once a day.

Asterias rubens. When the patient with cancer of the breast is of the **lymphatic** temperament, flabby with **red** face and the cancer has a **lancinating** pain we find asterias rubens indicated. Dose, ten drops of the 3d X dilution once in three hours.

Lachesis. In cancer of the breast when the growth has a **purplish** appearance, is open and fungoid and **bleeds** easily, dark decomposed blood, — the pain and suffering in the breast are **relieved by the bleeding,** lachesis is the indicated remedy. Dose, ten drops of the 6th X dilution in half a glass of water and give a teaspoonful of this mixture every hour.

Kresotum 3d X. In cancer of the uterus when there is awful **burning** in the pelvis like **red hot coals,** with a discharge of **foul** smelling clots, kresotum 6th X is the needed remedy. Dose, give three tablets after each meal and at bedtime.

Acetic acid 1st X. In cancer of the stomach the 1st X dilution of acetic acid is the only remedy we know that will **dissolve** the cancer cells. It may be given in doses of five drops once in four hours and should be kept constantly applied by means of a compress to the external surface of the stomach.

Galium aparine. In cancer of the tongue galium apa-

rine is the remedy when it has the appearance of scirrhous formation with a **nodulated** feeling like a boy's marble embedded in the tongue. There is more or less **induration** of the tongue. Dose, twenty drops of the tincture four times a day. Use a mouth wash of the tincture, diluted one-half with water, once in two hours. Hold it in the mouth against the tongue for several minutes.

Sempervivum tectorum. When the tongue has ulcers, **bleeds easily,** especially at night, patient complains of much **soreness** of the tongue with **stabbing** pains, this remedy should be given. Dose, five drops of the 2d X dilution once in three hours. Apply locally the tincture of sempervivum diluted with two parts of water or as strong as the patient can bear it. This wash should be applied several times a day to the diseased surface.

Sanguinaria nitrate. In cancer of the tongue where we find an ulceration on the **side** of the tongue we apply nitrate of sanguinaria to the diseased part. Add one grain nitrate sanguinaria to one drachm of glycerine. Pour out two or three drops of this mixture on a glass plate. Then take a glass rod and dip it in the drops on the plate and apply it to the ulcer after having first cleaned it with cotton. Do this three times a day.

Chimaphila umbellata. In women with quite **large** breasts with considerable of the gland effected by the cancer yet **not** ulcerated chimaphila is the **needed** remedy. Dose, tincture chimaphila twenty drops three times a day.

Lapis albus. In fibroid tumors with **intense burning pains** through the part with **profuse hemorrhages** lapis albus 6th X is the remedy. Dose, three tablets every three hours.

Cholesterinum 3d X. For cancer of the liver, enlargement of the liver, patient complains of burning pain in side, has sallow skin, when he walks, **holds his hand on his side,** it hurts him so to walk, cholesterinum 3d X is the remedy. Dose, six grains once in four hours.

Iodine. In cancer with rapid **emaciation,** canine hunger, feels **hungry** all the time, feels relieved by eating, feels worse in a **warm** room, you should prescribe tincture iodine 6th X dilution. Dose, ten drops in a little water once in two hours. It is the remedy for cancer of the **pancreas.**

Silicea 6th X. In superficial cancer or in cancer in the glands where the discharge is **thick, yellow, and offensive** silicea 6th X is the remedy. Give three tablets three times a day.

Kali sulph. 3d X. In small epithelioma on the face with **scabs** and a red angry appearance I have given kali sulph. 3d X, three tablets once in three hours, and applied a salve, of kali sulph. one drachm to the ounce of vaseline, three times a day with good results.

Cerate Phytolacca folium. When you get a case of ulcerated cancer near the eye and there is considerable discharge from the surface and it seems inclined to spread you may apply cerate phytolacca folium, a cerate prepared by Boericke & Tafel, of Philadelphia. Spread it on soft white cloth and apply three times a day. The cerate contains about 20 per cent. of the juice of the leaves mixed with vaseline. It causes no pain, only a drawing sensation. It seems to **dissolve** off all the diseased surface and heals it up at the same time. The reader should remember that the whole plant (phytolacca) contains about forty per cent. of caustic potash. That is the reason it acts so nicely in such cases. I have

made some very fine cures with this remedy and I use about twenty-five pounds of it a year.

Thuja. Thuja is indicated in cauliflower cancer of the uterus, also in cancerous tumors of the rectum, and fungous growths.

Apis mel. Apis is indicated in cancer when the pain is of a burning, **stinging** character, in cancer of the breast with induration.

Belladonna. Belladonna is indicated in cancerous tumors of the breast when the pain is worse from **lying down.**

Arsenic iodide. Iodide of arsenic is indicated when the glands in the axillae are swollen, hard, size of a hen's egg, exuding a fluid that forms a **brown crust.** The tumor in the breast is indurated, painful and sensitive, sore to the touch.

Nitric acid. Nitric acid is indicated in painful swellings of the submaxillary glands of a scirrhous nature.

SECTION ELEVEN

LOCAL TREATMENT OF CANCER

SECTION ELEVEN

LOCAL TREATMENT OF CANCER

WE have given you the principal remedies for the internal treatment of cancer which is the most important of all, and now we will consider the **local** remedies. Most of the physicians who claim to be able to treat cancer in this country have a formula for an "escharotic paste" and with that paste they claim to be able to cure cancer in **all its forms.** This is the **worst** form of Quackery. I have elsewhere told you why it is impossible to permanently cure cancer by **any** form of purely local treatment. Cancer is NOT A LOCAL DISEASE. The growth is only the local manifestation of a **constitutional** disease, therefore you will see how silly it is to think that trying to remove the **local growth** would ever cure the cancer.

Dr. Benjamin H. Broduax, of La., one of the most intelligent and deepest thinkers this country ever produced, wrote in a letter he sent to me just before his death as follows: — "I wrote them that there was always a cause behind an effect, and that the knife removed practically the effect without **touching the cause.**"

In my early life I used to depend much more upon **local** treatment, that is escharotic pastes, than in later years. By constant study and the testing of all remedies I could find for cancer I am learning to depend less and less on the escharotics but more and more upon **internal** remedies to cure cancer.

You can find formulas most anywhere for these es-

charotic pastes; their name is legion. My old formula was as follows: —

Paste No. 1.

℞ Saturated solution Chloride Chromium,
Saturated solution Chloride Zinc, a. a. ℥iiss.
Solid Ext. Sanguinaria,
Pulv. Sanguinaria, a. a. ℥vi.
Glycerine, ℥i.

Mix. This should be prepared when you have to use it, as it gets hard after a time. The saturated solution of chloride chromium is prepared by Prof. John Uri Lloyd, of Cincinnati, Ohio. It is the least painful of any caustic but does not go quite deep enough. It should be kept on hand for it is the remedy to apply when you have removed the growth and are healing up the sore. It is the best thing to use to touch the unhealthy granulations (proud flesh) when the sore seems to be healing too fast or becomes indolent. Touch the places with a camel's hair brush wet in the above solution two or three times.

For small skin cancers upon the nose and forehead use paste No. 2, made as follows: —

Paste No. 2.

℞ Pulv. Galangal root,
Chloride Zinc, a. a. ℥i.
Starch, ℥ss.

Mix. Add water enough to make a thick paste.

Paste No. 3. This I use in most cases where I want to go deeper in the flesh as in cancer of the breast, lip, hand, foot, arm or back.

℞ Solid Ext. (alcoholic) Sanguinaria, ʒiv.
Chloride Zinc, ʒxii.
Starch, ʒi.
Red Saunders, ʒii.

Mix. The extract of sanguinaria should be the **soft mass, not** the dry solid extract. Add a little water if needed to soften the paste; if too thin add a little pulverized sanguinaria.

Paste No. 4. This is the same as No. 3 with this addition. I add to paste No. 3, when I am going to use it, equal parts of saturated solution of chloride zinc and a twenty-five per cent. solution of carbolic acid. When I am ready to treat the patient I add enough of the above mixture to Paste No. 3 to soften it and saturate it with the liquid.

All these pastes should be **thoroughly** rubbed up with your spatula until they are perfectly mixed and of the proper consistency to spread well and not run over on the healthy flesh. I use Paste No. 4 when I have a **large,** ulcerated growth in the breast, where I have to go down deep into the breast to get at the bottom of the diseased mass.

Having outlined (by careful examination of the diseased growth) the size of it, you spread adhesive strips all around the growth a half an inch to an inch wide to protect the healthy flesh. Spread your paste on soft white cloth (an old sheet is good). Cut the cloth the size of the diseased mass; when the paste is all spread cut it in a little all around with your scissors, so it will lay down **smoothly** over the growth. Now press it all down with a wad of absorbent cotton to make it adapt itself to every part of the diseased surface. Next place adhesive strips, one or two, lengthwise and crosswise to retain it in its place. Keep on the plaster twenty-four

hours; then remove it and apply another. It is well each time you change the plaster to bathe the growth with warm water leaving a moist surface. The plasters should be continued until the patient tells you that the growth **feels heavy,** like a dead weight. When you press your fingers down upon the growth it feels HARD like the **sole** of your **shoe.** It has now been on long enough and you begin to poultice with your POULTICE POWDER made as follows: —

Poultice Powder.

℞ Pulv. Slippery elm,
Pulv. Flaxseed,
Pulv. Lobelia seed,
Pulv. Bayberry bark, a. a.

Mix. Sig. Put one or two teaspoonfuls of the powder into a cup, add boiling water enough to make a poultice. Stir it up well until you get all the lumps out of it. Then spread it on soft white cloth big enough to cover the growth and the red inflamed skin around it. Do this every two hours. Remember and have the patient bathe the skin around the growth every time they change the poultice with equal parts of Distilled Extract Witch Hazel and warm water. When the growth breaks loose and drops out on the poultice, if it looks healthy as if the cancer was all out, you may apply the " Yellow healing salve " made from the following prescription:

Yellow Healing Salve.

℞ Burgundy Pitch,
White Pine Turpentine,
Beeswax,
Mutton Tallow,
Olive Oil, a. a., ℥i.

Melt, stir and when cool add Cosmoline, ℥v.

Mix. Sig. Spread on soft white cloth and apply to the sore three times a day. It will draw out all the unhealthy pus (cancer juice) before it heals it up. If it draws too hard, causes **smarting** or much pain, add one part vaseline to three parts salve and apply as before. The above " yellow healing salve " I have used in all the years of my practice and I have never found anything to equal it.

COMPOUND SYRUP SCROPHULARIA
(Cancer Syrup)

After many years of testing different remedies for the internal treatment of cancer to form a combination which could be dignified with the name " CANCER SYRUP " — a remedy that could be depended upon in the more advanced stages of cancer when the system has become **saturated** with the germs of cancer — I have devised the following formula. It has been the earnest study of my life to find such a combination which I could leave as a help to my brother physicians in their efforts to cure the more desperate forms of this disease. I have the utmost **faith in the curative power** of this combination. I have **never** mentioned this remedy to any one and would not until I had **thoroughly** tested it in many difficult cases of genuine cancer so that I could conscientiously recommend it in my book on cancer. Great care should be taken to get fresh herbs to make the syrup. It is prepared as follows:

℞ Scrophularia (Figwort) leaves and roots, ℥xxxii.
Phytolacca root, ℥viii.
Rumex crispus root, ℥viii.
Celastrus scandens bark and root, ℥iv.
Corydalis formosa root, ℥ii.

Podophyllum root, ℥iv.
Juniper berries, ℥iii.
Prickly ash berries, ℥i.
Guiacum wood, ℥ii.

Mix. Coarsely bruise the articles. Moisten with dilute alcohol and let them stand for two or three days. Then put in a steam displacement apparatus and pass through the vapor of three pints of alcohol; continue this displacement with the steam of water until the strength is exhausted. Set aside the three pints of tincture which passed first and evaporate the remainder to two pints. Mix these together and add syrup Ovi. Add oil sassafras q. s. to flavor it. Dose, one tablespoonful three times a day, or sufficient to keep the bowels regular every day.

SECTION TWELVE

CANCER OF THE BREAST

SECTION TWELVE

CANCER OF THE BREAST

IN the mortality statistics of some states we find more deaths from cancer of the stomach than from any other form of cancer. In my own practice I have seen more cases of cancer of the breast than any other form of the disease, therefore I propose to commence the treatment of the different forms of cancer with this variety of the disease. In my professional life I have had the privilege of examining 4,300 cases of cancer of the breast in all its different forms.

We have the SCIRRHUS VARIETY which is the most common form. It is of slow growth; it may be several years coming and is mostly met with in elderly people of spare habit and rigid constitution. There may be pain in the growth but not always. The axillary glands may be affected through sympathy. There is a **contraction** and **shrivelling** of the integument. It has a corrugated feeling.

In the ENCEPHALOID form of cancer the growth is not so hard as in the scirrhus; the **superficial veins** are much enlarged as the tumor grows. It presents on the surface purplish and fluctuating spots which, as the tissue degenerates, give way and hemorrhage is the result. This form of cancer sometimes opens out like a rose, hence it is called " Rose Cancer ".

I treated a case of this kind in Monmouth County, in this state, which Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, had declared was " beyond human skill to cure ". It measured twenty-two inches in circumference and weighed four and one-half pounds. It was the **largest** cancer

ever removed **without the knife.** This form of cancer may run its course in six months or a year, while the scirrhus variety may exist several years before death ensues.

We have another form of cancer in the breast called the ADENOID. In this variety you will find a small hard bunch in the breast. It may be movable and often feels hard like **a rubber ball** imbedded in the breast.

There is still another form with which we meet and it is called SARCOMA. In my experience I have found that sarcoma, wherever it may appear in the body is generally rooted in the bone. In the history of the case you will find some injury to the part that affected the bone. This variety grows quite rapidly and does not spread out into the surrounding parts; but seems to confine itself to one spot. It is the one form of cancer that is the **most apt to return after** a surgical operation. Every operation **irritates** them and makes them **grow** just so much **faster.** I saw one case of this variety of cancer of the breast which was the largest I ever saw. The patient sat in a chair with a pillow on her lap and the **immense great tumor resting on the pillow.** It was soft and spongy like, full of broken down cancer cells — a jelly-like mass. The case was past cure. The family asked me what would be the result if the tumor was tapped? I replied, " if it is tapped it will either cause her death or it will fill up again in three weeks and require another tapping ". They had two physicians tap her and she died as a result of the operation.

I saw another case of sarcoma which began in the groin that was cut out; it returned and was cut out again until it had been **operated** on **four times.** When I saw the case the whole leg above the knee was one **mass of cancer** and it was past cure.

I have a case of **sarcoma** of the female breast **now** under my care. It measures twenty-one inches in circumference, seven inches across it and eight inches perpendicular. It has been removed and is now healing up. If it is cured (and I think it **will** be) it will be the **first** case of **sarcoma** of the breast of that **size ever cured** in this country. It was cut out over two years ago and returned **worse than ever.** It was of a spongy feeling and full of broken down cancer cells.

SYMPTOMS

In cancer of the breast the following may be described as the most prominent symptoms: —

It is most frequently met with at or near the change of life, from forty to fifty years of age. It first makes its appearance as a small lump in the glands of the breast, soft or hard. At first there may be no pain, and for this reason (and because the family doctor tells the patient "it is nothing; let it alone") it is often neglected. **Then** is the time to have it treated, for **at that stage it can be easily cured without breaking the skin, making a sore or causing a moment's pain.** As it grows larger it feels more unequal, and as the swelling increases in size the pain will also increase. As it still grows larger it gets more unequal, and more immovable. The skin appears very white, the nipple drawn in, the part of the adjacent skin is **puckered,** while round about appear protuberances, hard and unequal. The swelling retains its hardness until the skin over it breaks and it opens out into a cancerous growth. From the open sore we have **bloody, watery discharge,** the edges of the ulcer thicken and irritate, and the smell from the sore is very offensive; when there is a swelling

in the breast with **bloody watery discharge from the nipple cancer is always present.**

In the last stages of cancer of the breast, the glands under the arm of the affected side are enlarged and the arm swollen quite hard down to the end of the fingers on the affected side. If the **bone** is considerably affected there will be a bloody, watery, bad-smelling discharge and **shortness of breath.** In making our prognosis in a case of cancer of the breast we do **not** take into consideration the **size** of the growth but **how** it is attached. If we grip the cancer with both hands on each side of it and find that it is **fixed** and immovable and there is shortness of the breath and a **bloody, watery** discharge we know that the bones of the sternum or ribs are so much involved that the case is past cure.

In examining a tumor in the breast NEVER PINCH IT OR SQUEEZE IT. Such manipulation irritates the cancer and makes it take on new life and grow so much the faster. Be **gentle** in all your examinations of the breast. Take the growth between your thumb and finger or grasp it gently just as you would if you were going to pick up a ball from the floor. How does it feel to you? What is the impression that you get from the feeling of it? Does it have a **doughy** feeling like a batch of dough or does it have a **nodulated** feeling? Can you detect any hard lumps, **knots** or kernels in the breast? Do the lumps feel hard like cheese? The pain of cancer is like a **needle** thrust in the flesh. Remember that it is possible to have a cancer and have no pain at all. The more advanced the disease the more **constant** the pain. If the **nipple** is "**drawn in**" or there is a bloody, watery discharge from the nipple then you **know** it is cancer and nothing else. Fleshy tumors and enlargement of the gland have a doughy feeling that

cannot be mistaken. There is no excuse for calling these cancer. A doctor must learn much of this by experience. To have a **sensitive touch** you should have your eyes at your fingers' ends and know how a cancerous tumor feels in a breast. A doctor who tells you he cannot diagnose a cancer in the breast without "**cutting out**" a piece of it and putting it under a microscope is **ignorant** of the **first** principles of the diagnosis of cancer. Such men should step aside and let a doctor take the case who **can diagnose cancer.** Men sometimes have cancer of the breast. In my practice I have seen a hundred cases of this kind.

In making his prognosis of a case of cancer a physician must take into consideration the general health of the patient, her habits of life. Has she **worried** a good deal, has she had any protracted illness, has she overworked and **weakened** her **vitality** in that way, has she had children rapidly so as to overtask her strength, has she been **operated** upon, which would have a tendency to lessen her recuperative power. If she has **passed** the change of life that is in her favor, or if it is before she has begun to change, her chances are better. If she has any form of **indigestion** that **must** be cured before you can cure the cancer. If there is any **drain** upon the system, as for instance, hemorrhages, leucorrhoea, diabetes, bleeding hemorrhoids, chronic diarrhoea, etc., they must be stopped. Whatever the complication may be that is **lowering** her vitality it must be treated and cured before you can expect to make any headway in curing the cancer. While you are trying to **build up** the patient they are **pulling her down.** Any uterine or ovarian trouble must be corrected or you cannot succeed in curing the cancer in the breast. Do not forget that four-fifths of the cases of cancer of the breast are

rooted in the uterus or ovaries. All of this goes to prove how silly it is to CUT OUT A GROWTH in the BREAST when the CAUSE of the trouble is in the uterus or ovaries. After you feel assured that you have mastered the disease always caution the patient not to overheat her blood, over a hot cook stove or in the hot sun in the summer for at least a year after treatment, for if she does the cancer may return. If the cancer does not return for a year after you have declared it cured it will not be likely to return at all. Such has been my experience with the disease.

All of the complications that arise in cancer will be found treated in detail in my book on "DEFINITE MEDICATION", published by the Therapeutic Publishing Company, Boston, Mass. Every doctor who intends to make a business of treating cancer must master this book before he can undertake the treatment of cancer.

TREATMENT OF THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF CANCER OF THE BREAST

The best and most practical way for me to teach physicians how to treat such cases is to give a record of a number of cases of the different forms of cancer of the breast and the description of the treatment which has proven successful in my hands. They are thus initiated into an everyday practice of a cancer specialty.

In February, 1884, I treated a lady in Monmouth County, New Jersey, for a rose cancer of the breast. It had been coming for eighteen years. She was 45 years old and of rather a delicate constitution. This cancer had kept on growing until it burst out like a full blown rose. It measured twenty-two inches in circumference

and after its removal weighed **four and one-half pounds.** Several doctors had seen the case and there was no question about the diagnosis. None of the doctors offered any encouragement. It was considered a **hopeless case.** She had consulted the noted surgeon Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, and he said " that it was **beyond human skill to cure it** ". During the progress of the case several complications arose. She had neuralgia, heart trouble, congestion of the lungs, etc. I met each complication and treated it successfully. The lady lived for three years afterwards and never showed any symptoms of the return of the cancer, and died from heart disease. It was a **desperate** case, but it made my reputation in New Jersey. The case was reported by me in some of the medical journals. The newspapers of New York and Philadelphia mentioned the case and people came in carriages for many miles around to see this case. It was the **largest cancer ever** removed in this country from the female breast by **medicine alone.** I applied Paste No. 1 — the formula as given under " Local Treatment of Cancer ". This paste was applied once in twenty-four hours for about six days. I then poulticed with the " Poultice Powder " once in two hours until it dropped out on the poultice. I healed the sore with the " Yellow Healing Salve " applied on soft white cloth three times a day. For the enlargement of the glands in the axilla I applied solution Boro Glycerine on lint three times a day and had it well rubbed in at the same time. To keep up her strength I gave her five grains of quinine three times a day before meals and the Comp. Syr. Phytolacca, one teaspoonful after each meal. Once or twice a week she was given two of the improved Comp. Cathartic Pills at bedtime to keep the bowels regular. I will not take up the space with

the treatment of the various complications that arose during the case but simply refer the reader to my book on " DEFINITE MEDICATION ".

I want to impress it upon the mind of the reader that **one** such desperate case **cured** will establish a doctor's reputation in his community. Never mind what **others** have said, if you think there is **any** chance of a cure, get after the cancer and **stick** to it until you **cure it.** The world LOVES a man who can " **do things** " in his profession. Such men will find their reward in the gratitude of their patients and in the satisfaction of knowing that they have actually accomplished something that other physicians **around them could not do.** Each victory over the disease will give you confidence in yourself and give you courage to attempt other difficult cases.

A lady was brought to me by a physician to have me examine a lump in her breast. I found the lump in about the middle of the breast which had a **nodulated** feeling. She complained of pain now and then in the growth. The nipple was not retracted nor was there any discharge from it. There was no swelling of the glands in the axillary region. Her general health was quite good. My diagnosis was scirrhus cancer.

Treatment. There was a white coating on the tongue, the bunch in the breast was only of a few months' growth and was not hard. I prescribed Kali mur 3d X three tablets once in three hours. I also gave her Tincture Phytolacca in five drop doses once in three hours in alternation. A constant compress was applied to the affected breast moistened with a solution of epsom salts (one ounce to the pint of warm water) and an epsom salt bath was given three times a week. In three months the growth was about all gone. The treat-

ment was continued until cured. This was several years ago and there has been no return of the disease.

There is one rule that the reader must **always remember** in these carcinomatous growths of the breast. It is this. If you find, while under your treatment, that the growth seems to be **contracting upon itself** (it may become harder or softer) it is always a favorable sign but if you find the growth is **spreading** out in the surrounding tissues it is an unfavorable symptom. I warn you not to pinch or squeeze the breast in your examination; if you do you will **irritate** the growth and be very apt to **undo** all the good your treatment has accomplished. Do not get so taken up with your **local** treatment as to overlook the most essential part of the treatment, viz.: the **general condition** of your patient. Watch the pulse (never count it; any child can do that) READ IT, find out how it feels to you. By watching the **pulse** you know whether the vitality is near the normal point or not; if not then the cancer will take on new life and **grow.** The tongue will tell you if your patient is digesting the food or not; if not this fault must be rectified at once. A **dark red** appearance of the tongue and especially a dirty yellow coating on it indicates imperfect oxidation of the blood as found in the **advanced** stages of cancer. When the tongue seems moist and the color is a lighter red with little or no coating we have **favorable** symptoms and know that the system is responding kindly to our remedies and that we have the disease under control, **provided** that the pulse at the same time is full, strong and regular. The eye will tell you if the organs of the body are secreting properly. If the white of the eye is free from **yellow** spots or the **pearly** white tint and there is a **clear, bright, natural** expression about the eyes you may

rest assured that your patient is on the way to health. A good physician must be like a sea captain; have his eyes **everywhere.** He makes it his business to know what is going on in **every part** of his ship when danger hovers round his vessel. A successful cancer specialist must be able to read the "danger signals" as **quickly** as an engineer on the railroad can read the signals on the road when traveling at full speed. When the pulse **goes down** the vitality of your patient is going down and the cancer will take on **new life.** Many a patient has been lost by doctors who neglected the **very first principles** of the successful treatment of cancer. They were so taken up watching the **local** part of the disease that they could not or would **not see anything else.** A good physician should expect the best and be prepared for the worst.

A middle-aged man came to me for examination. He had a lump in his left breast about as large as an English walnut. It had a **hard** nodulated feeling. It was just under the nipple. It hurt him to lie on that side. Now and then there was a **stabbing** pain like a needle thrust. It had been several months coming. There was no doubt but what this was a case of cancer. One remedy was given as indicated, viz.: calcarea flouride 6th X, three tablets once in three hours. No local treatment was used. The general health was fairly good. In six weeks the growth was entirely gone. Now after sixteen years I find no appearance of the growth and it has never shown any symptoms of returning, so we may consider it cured.

In 1887 a middle-aged lady came under my treatment. She had fallen against a fence and hurt one of her breasts. The bunch on her breast was quite tender to the touch, and felt hard like cheese with lancinating

pains in it. Nipple not drawn in, growth not ulcerated, no swelling of the glands in the axilla. I gave her the Comp. Syr. Phytolacca, teaspoonful after each meal, 1-30 gr. sulph. strychnine before each meal and at bed time, six tablets night and morning of Kali mur 6th X. Locally I applied a poultice made of equal parts of pulverized phytolacca root, slippery elm and lobelia seed and moistened with warm water. The poultice was reapplied once in three hours. The above plan of treatment cured the case and now after twenty-four years the patient has never shown any symptoms of a return of the growth. The diagnosis of scirrhus cancer was clear, there could be no mistake about it, for other doctors had examined it and agreed in their diagnosis before it came to me.

In 1892 a case of cancer of the breast came under my treatment which had been examined by six different doctors, all agreeing that it was cancerous. She had the growth "drawn out" by a doctor who claimed to cure cancer. It returned worse than before. When I first examined her I found a cancerous growth as large as a small dinner plate. It was very painful so that she could not sleep nights and could not retain food on her stomach. I applied a solution of Iodo Bromide Calcium on lint to the breast three times a day. This solution was made as follows: —

℞ Iodo Bromide Calcium (Tilden & Co.), ʒii.
Aqua, ʒvi.

Mix. Sig. Apply locally.

I also gave her Comp. Syr. Phytolacca, teaspoonful after each meal and a teaspoonful of the following prescription before each meal and at bedtime:

℞ Quinine sulph., ʒi.
Arom. Sulph. Acid., Fl.ʒi.
Comp. Tr. Cinchona, ʒvii.

Mix. Sig. Teaspoonful as directed.

This case was under my care for four months and I made a permanent cure with the above treatment. The case was reported in a medical journal. Now, after nineteen years, there has been no return of the disease, therefore we may safely conclude that it is **permanently** cured.

In 1890 I met in consultation a prominent physician of the regular school who had grown old and gray in his profession and wanted my help to cure a case of cancer that had been sent to the Cancer Hospital from Washington, D. C. The doctor in the Cancer Hospital in New York City pronounced it a case of scirrhus cancer and **past cure.** The old doctor was very anxious for me to try and cure the patient. I found a large cancerous growth on the right breast partly ulcerated, and involving the whole of the mammary gland. There were lumps in the axilla, and the arm of the affected side was causing her some trouble. She was confined to her bed. This case had been diagnosed as cancer by three prominent surgeons of Washington, D. C. It was supposed to be too far advanced for any surgical operation. To cause the growth to contract upon itself and make it grow smaller I first applied the plaster made as follows: —

℞ Solid Ext. Hydrastis, ʒviii.
Solid Ext. Conium, ʒii.

Mix. Sig. Spread on thin white leather and apply as directed.

This plaster was applied every forty-eight hours. It

causes no pain. In ten days the growth had flattened down some and had contracted considerably upon itself and the general health of the patient seemed much improved. I then began the active local treatment by applying Paste No. 1 once in twenty-four hours to the growth spread on white cloth. After six days I began to use the Poultice Powder every two hours until the mass came off on the poultice. I then healed the sore with the " Yellow Healing Salve " applied three times a day on soft white cloth. For the hard lumps under the arm I applied Solution Iodo Bromide Calcium (Tilden & Co.) full strength on lint three times a day. I also gave her Comp. Syr. Scrophularia, a tablespoonful after each meal and five grains of Sulph. Quinine before each meal. The above treatment cured the patient so that she never showed any symptoms of the disease in after life.

In 1901 I saw a case of **encephaloid cancer** of the breast in a young married woman. Her husband had bitten her bosom. As a result of this bite a lump began to grow in the breast. When I saw it the growth was about two inches high and an inch and a half in diameter at the base. It had not ulcerated but was full of broken down cancer cells. It felt soft and spongy. I applied Paste No. 1 once in forty-eight hours until I was sure that the growth was dead. Then it was poulticed once in two hours until it came out. I gave her the " Cancer Drops " ten drops once in three hours, and sulph. strychnine 1-30th gr. before meals and at bedtime. I kept this case under my treatment for three months, then discharged her cured and there has been no return of the disease.

In August, 1885, a middle-aged lady came to me from the eastern part of this state. She had a scirrhus cancer

in her breast. The growth was of a purplish color and felt hard like cheese. The nipple was drawn in a little. There was no discharge from the nipple, no ulceration and no swelling of the glands in the axilla. It was very painful and there was a considerable tenderness. I gave her Tincture Phytolacca five drops once in three hours in alternation with Kali mur 3d X three tablets once in three hours. Locally I applied a poultice of equal parts of powdered phytolacca, lobelia seed and slippery elm moistened with warm water. This poultice was changed once in three hours. Once a day I wet the poultice with equal parts of Fld. Ext. Phytolacca and Fld. Ext. Lobelia seed. A fresh poultice was made every other day. This plan of treatment was followed until I had conquered the disease. The growth did not ulcerate but kept growing smaller from one month to another until at the end of the fourth month when I examined it I found the growth had disappeared. She has not had any return of the disease.

In 1905 a doctor in New York City sent a lady patient over to me to be examined and to get my diagnosis of the case. She had been examined by three noted physicians, put under the X-Ray and also had had some of the discharge from the nipple examined under the microscope but no definite diagnosis of the case had been made. Upon making an examination of the patient I found a woman with very large mammary glands and both breasts were quite full of a cancerous growth. It had not ulcerated but there was a bloody, watery discharge from one nipple. The nodulated feeling in the gland told the story. It was scirrhus cancer. The doctor who sent the case to me was very anxious I should take it and try and do something for this unfortunate woman. The doctors in New York, some of

them, had urged her to submit to an operation but she fully realized the fact that any operation offered no hope of a cure. There were several complications in this case as she was suffering from indigestion, prolapsus uteri, some ovarian inflammation and leucorrhea. All these complications must be treated before I could expect to cure the cancer. My book on "DEFINITE MEDICATION" will give full instructions how such complications should be treated. For the cancer I gave her Tincture Chimaphila twenty drops four times a day, sulph. strychnine 1-30 gr. before meals and at bedtime. Locally I applied a soap and lead plaster (see U. S. Dispensatory) to the breasts spread on soft white cloth once in twelve hours. The epsom salts bath was given every night. Double sulphide tablets once an hour for eight hours, then once in three hours. In a month I could see a change for the better; her general health was improved, as were also the uterine and ovarian troubles. The cancerous tumors in both breasts were a little smaller and there was no discharge from the nipple. After three months I gave her the following prescription in place of the Chimaphila:

℞ Tr. Hydrastis,
Tr. Thuja,
Tr. Phytolacca, a. a. ℥i.

Mix. Sig. Ten drops once in three hours.

This prescription made a very marked change in the case for the better and I followed up this treatment for six months until I felt sure that I had conquered the disease. The patient moved to another part of the country and I lost sight of the case. The last examination showed no growth in either breast.

In September, 1885, a lady came to consult me for a growth in her breast. It was about as big as a large sized hen's egg. There was lancinating pain but it had not broken out. She had a broad indented tongue, flatulence, distress in the stomach after eating. I gave her tincture hydrastis, 3d X dilution, ten drops once in three hours and the Comp. Syr. Phytolacca after each meal. Locally I applied the following prescription:

℞ Ext. Eucalyptus,
Salicylic acid, a. a. ℥ss.
Vaseline, ℥ii.

Mix. Sig. Apply on a soft white cloth.

This ointment was applied in this case three times a day. The growth gradually grew smaller under this treatment until it finally disappeared and now, after twenty-six years, it has not returned, so we may safely conclude it was a permanent cure.

In November, 1887, I had a case of scirrhus cancer of the breast come under my treatment. It had been drawn out by an arsenic plaster and returned worse than before. When I saw the case the growth in the breast had involved the whole of the mammary gland. It discharged a foul-smelling pus. I applied Paste No. 1 over all the ulcerated growth once in twenty-four hours until I had applied four plasters. The mass was then poulticed with the poultice powder until it dropped out, leaving a clean, healthy sore. This was healed by the "Yellow Healing Salve". Internally I gave her Comp. Syr. Phytolacca, teaspoonful after each meal and five grains quinine before each meal. This treatment was continued until she was discharged cured. I have never heard that the disease returned.

I had a case come to me from New York State in 1886.

The patient was a young married woman twenty-two years of age. She had a scirrhus cancer in her right breast about the size of a large apple. It was movable in the breast, felt quite hard and the nipple was not retracted. Her general health was quite good and there were no complications. I applied locally the following ointment:

℞ Cerate Phytolacca,
Cerate Arnica,
Cerate Belladonna, a. a. ℥ii.

Mix. Sig. Rub it well into the breast night and morning. Also spread some on soft white cloth and apply it at the same time. Internally she was given ten drops of the following prescription once in three hours:

℞ Tr. Hydrastis,
Tr. Conium,
Tr. Phytolacca, a. a. ℥i.

Mix. Sig. Teaspoonful once in three hours.

In three months under the above treatment the growth was entirely removed and it has never returned.

In January, 1890, a case of scirrhus cancer of both breasts came under my care. The lumps began to appear in the breasts about three years previously; they had not ulcerated but were imbedded in the breasts and felt like a hard rubber ball. Sharp stabbing pains were felt in the lumps. The nipples were not retracted. Diagnosis, adenoid cancer. I gave this patient iodide baryta 3d X three tablets once in three hours and ten drops of 3d X dilution tincture hydrastis in alternation. Locally I applied to the cancerous tumors the following ointment:

℞ Solution Boro Glyceride, ℥vi.
Tr. Phytolacca, 3vi.

Mix. Sig. Bathe the tumors three times a day.

This was the treatment given to this patient and after continuing it four months I found upon examining the breasts no sign of a growth and there has been no return of the trouble since.

In a lady from Rhode Island I found on examination a large cancerous growth in one breast. It seemed as if the whole of that breast was involved in this cancerous growth of the scirrhus variety. It had not ulcerated or been operated upon. General health fairly good. Her only trouble being asthma. (See treatment for that disease in "DEFINITE MEDICATION".) I decided to try and absorb the growth. To do this I applied the "ABSORBENT OINTMENT" made as follows:

℞ Cerate Phytolacca,
Cerate Arnica,
Cerate Belladonna, a. a. ℥ii.

Mix. Sig. Rub some of this ointment into the breast night and morning; also spread some on a soft white cloth and apply to the breast after each rubbing. Internally I gave her seven drops of the following prescription before each meal:

℞ Tr. Hydrastis,
Tr. Conium, a. a. ℥i.

Mix. Sig. Seven drops before each meal.

I kept this patient under this treatment for three months when I felt confident that I had mastered the

disease. The internal treatment was continued for two months longer so as to prevent any chance of the disease recurring. Now, after eleven years, there has not been any signs of any recurrence.

In December, 1891, I treated a patient from Paterson, New Jersey, who had a large scirrhus cancer of the breast. It had grown so large, and had begun to ulcerate, that it seemed very doubtful if I could be successful in its absorption, therefore I decided to apply Paste No. 1 and take out the growth. This cancer was caused by a broken breast and began six months before I saw it. Internally I gave her Comp. Syr. Phytolacca, teaspoonful after each meal, and five grains of quinine before each meal and at bedtime. After the growth came out I used the "Yellow Healing Salve" to heal the sore. The treatment of this case occupied about four months. It is now twenty years since I treated the above case. Since that time she has given birth to two children and there has been no return of the disease.

In 1892 I treated a man from New Jersey for an adenoid cancer in his breast. It commenced eight years before I saw him and he was suffering from severe lancinating pains in the growth. It felt hard and nodulated. I applied the following ointment, and had it well rubbed into the growth three times a day:

℞ Granular Lime Chloride, ʒii.
Vaseline, ℥iv.

Mix. Sig. Rub well into the tumor three times a day.

Internally he was given ten drops four times a day of this prescription:

℞ Tr. Hydrastis,
Tr. Conium,
Tr. Phytolacca, a. a. ℥i.

Mix. Sig. Ten drops four times a day.

The above treatment removed the lump from the breast and it has not returned since that date.

In 1893 I treated a case of encephaloid cancer of the breast in a lady just at the menopause. The skin was wrinkled and discolored, the growth nearly ready to ulcerate. She had bad flowing spells which weakened her vitality. This complication required attention and relief before anything could be done for the cancer. (See Menopause in " DEFINITE MEDICATION ".)

Internally for the cancer she was given fifteen drops of the following mixture before each meal:

℞ Tr. Hydrastis,
Tr. Baptisia,
Tr. Phytolacca, a. a. ℥i.

Mix. Sig. Fifteen drops before each meal.

I also gave her 1-30 gr. sulph. strychnine once in three hours. Over the tumor in the breast I applied the following poultice:

℞ Pulv. Phytolacca,
Pulv. Lobelia seed, a. a. ℥iv.

Mix. Sig. Moisten a sufficient quantity with warm water to make a poultice and apply to the part once in three hours. Once a day the poultice should be wet with equal parts of Fl. Ext. Phytolacca and Fl. Ext. Lobelia seed. A new poultice should be made every day. Eighteen years have elapsed since then and there

has never been any symptoms of a return of the disease. She has given birth to one child during this period. From these facts it is safe to infer that she has been cured permanently.

In 1893 a lady came under my treatment from Brooklyn, N. Y. She had a cancer removed from one breast but in a few months it made its appearance in the other breast. There were lumps in the axilla and a large portion of the mammary gland was affected. The growth in the breast was quite hard, it had a knotty feeling but it was not ulcerated. This lady was just beginning the change of life, had ulceration of the os uteri and considerable leucorrhea. The uterine complications must be first corrected. (See treatment for these in "DEFINITE MEDICATION".) Her pulse had a weak discouraged feeling to it, showing that her vitality was weak and her nerve power impaired as a result of the operation and the drain upon the system. She was given the following medication for the cancer: 1-30 gr. sulph. strychnine before meals and at bedtime, calcarea flouride 6th X, three tablets once in three hours and ten drops of the following prescription after each meal:

℞ Tr. Hydrastis,
Tr. Conium,
Tr. Phytolacca, a. a. ℥i.

Mix. Sig. Ten drops after each meal.

Locally I applied the poultice made of equal parts of pulverized phytolacca root and lobelia seed, as before described, and wet with warm water. This was spread on a soft white cloth and applied three times a day. A new poultice to be made each day. Every day the poultice is to be wet with equal parts of Fl. Ext. Lobelia seed

and Fl. Ext. Phytolacca. To the tumors in the axilla I applied a solution of Tilden & Co.'s Iodo Bromide Calcium made by adding equal parts of the preparation and water. Lint was moistened with this solution and applied to the glands three times a day. In a week her general condition was improved. This lady was under my treatment five months. Then I made a thorough examination of the breast and axilla and found that the tumor in the breast and the enlarged glands in the axilla had all disappeared. Up to this date, 1911, there has been no return of the trouble.

In 1894 a lady came to me from Pennsylvania. She had been operated on for a scirrhus cancer in her right breast and now she was afraid it was coming back. I made an examination and found that the cicatrix from the operation looked angry and red with little red veinlets darting out from each side of it. There was more or less pain from the scar. When you see a case with the above conditions you may know that the cancer is still alive and doing business at the old stand. To the inflamed cicatrix I applied Boro Eucalyptol and rubbed it well into the scar three times a day. Internally I gave her sulph. strychnine 1-30 gr. before each meal and at bedtime, also the Comp. Syr. Scrophularia, one tablespoonful after each meal. The above treatment was followed for three months until I felt sure I had conquered the disease. There has been no symptoms of its return since that time, so it may be classed among the permanent cures.

A middle-aged lady came under my treatment in 1894 with an encephaloid cancer in her right breast. It had broken open and the growth was as large as the top of a tea cup. I applied Paste No. 3 (see Local Treatment of Cancer) spread on soft white cotton cloth just the

size of the growth once in twenty-four hours. It took four applications to get to the bottom of the growth. Then I poulticed it a week with the " Poultice Powder " and it came out on the poultice. I then healed it with the " Yellow Healing Salve ". As she was past the middle age, some sixty years old, sulph. strychnine was indicated to strengthen her vitality. I gave her 1-30 gr. before each meal and at bedtime, also the Comp. Syr. Phytolacca, teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime. The latter is especially valuable in the older patients.

In 1893 a lady came to me for treatment from Staten Island, N. Y. She had a cancer cut out of her breast about a year previous. She now has lumps in her axilla and the scirrhus cancer has returned in the same breast. There is a large bunch the size of a turkey's egg. It feels nodulated but not very hard. Pain and tenderness are the main symptoms about which she complains. I prescribed for her Kali mur 3d X six tablets night and morning, also ten drops of the 3d X dilution Tincture Hydrastis once in three hours. I also gave her a teaspoonful of the following prescription before each meal:

℞ Sulph. Quinine, ℥i.
Arom. Sulph. Acid. fl., ℥i.
Comp. Tr. Cinchona, ℥viii.

Mix. Sig. Teaspoonful before each meal.

(For the treatment of constipation and eczema in her legs, with which she was troubled, see " DEFINITE MEDICATION " under those headings.)

This lady was under my treatment three months and discharged cured. There has been no return of the diseases.

In 1894 a lady from Philadelphia came under my treatment. She had been operated on twice for a scirrhus cancer of the breast — hard lumps (cancerous) were on the breast when the operation was performed. There were lancinating pains in the lumps and they had a purplish appearance. Each operation had simply irritated the cancer and made it **grow** just so much faster until her system was **saturated** with the disease. I applied Paste No. 1, poulticed and removed the whole of the cancerous mass and then healed it up with the " Yellow Healing Salve " applied on soft white cloth three times a day. The two surgical operations were a shock to her system and had weakened her vitality. The **pulse** showed this condition, also the **pearly** tint in the white of the eyes. For this condition she was given the sulph. strychnine 1-30 gr. before meals and at bedtime. She also received Comp. Syr. Scrophularia, one tablespoonful after each meal. In a month's time I felt that I had the disease under control, but she took my remedies for four months. Then I felt confident that she was cured and she has remained free from the disease since that time.

In 1894 I treated a lady from Illinois with a scirrhus cancer in her right breast about as large as a man's fist. It was not ulcerated and there were no lumps in the axilla. The bunch in the breast had a nodulated feeling; it was hard and felt like cheese. Stabbing pains were frequently felt in the bunch. As a complication there was indigestion and a weak heart. (For the treatment of these conditions you are referred to " DEFINITE MEDICATION ".) Be on the watch for any **complication** in your cancer patients. If you cannot cure the **complication** you cannot cure the cancer.

For the cancer I gave her the following prescription:

℞ Tr. Hydrastis,
Tr. Phytolacca, a. a. ℥iss.

Mix. Sig. Ten drops after each meal.

She was also given 1-30 gr. sulph. strychnine before each meal and at bedtime. Pulverized phytolacca (fresh root) wet with warm water was applied on a soft white cloth to the breast once in twelve hours. Once a day this poultice was wet with the fl. ext. phytolacca (green root). A new poultice should be made every day. With the above treatment and the remedies needed to cure the complications I removed all trace of the cancerous growth in three months and there has been no return of the disease up to the present time.

In 1894 I treated a lady from Washington, D. C., for a scirrhus cancer on the side of the breast. This lady had been treated by two cancer specialists. Three years previous to my seeing her a doctor in Virginia removed a growth from her breast by an arsenic plaster. The cancer returned and then she consulted a specialist in New York State. He applied a plaster to the growth but did not cure it. Now when she came to me I found a large lump in the side of her breast about as large as a large sized hen's egg. It felt hard and nodulated. She had stabbing pain in the breast and complained of indigestion, flatulence and distress after her meals. Her tongue was broad and indented. Hydrastis was the remedy she needed. I gave her ten drops of the 3d X dilution of hydrastis after every meal. Every method of treatment which had been used for her thus far had been **reducing** her vitality. Her pulse had that **weak** discouraged feeling, her tongue had a dirty **yellow** coating on it with a **dark** red color underneath and the **pearly** white tint to the white of the eyes, — all telling

the story of **advanced** cancer. I prescribed for her 1-30 grain sulph. strychnine before meals and at bedtime. Locally I applied the pulverized Phytolacca (fresh root) and Lobelia seed a. a. ℥ii. wet with warm water and spread on soft white cloth to the cancerous portion of the breast. Once a day the poultice was moistened with Fl. Ext. Phytolacca (green root). A new poultice was made every day. This plan of treatment was continued for three months, when the growth had all disappeared. In all the years since then there has been no return of the growth. The above case is a sample of hundreds of other cases where a **purely local** treatment has failed to cure cancer.

In 1894 I treated a case of cancer in the breast (scirrhus) in a lady of middle age. The lump appeared in her breast about five months previous to my seeing her. The growth was hard and **knotty.** I gave her calcarea flouride 6th X, three tablets once in three hours, also the "Cancer Drops" (see Remedies that Do have a Curative Effect upon Cancer") ten drops after each meal. Locally I applied the "Absorbent Ointment," made as follows:

℞ Cerate Phytolacca,
Cerate Belladonna,
Cerate Arnica, a. a. ℥iii.

Mix. Sig. Rub well into the growth night and morning.

The above cerate contains about twenty-five per cent. of the **juice** of the plants and can be obtained of Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia, Pa. In three months I could not find any trace of the tumor in the breast and it has never returned.

In 1895 a lady was sent to me by a physician in New York state to be treated for a scirrhus cancer in the right breast. The growth occupied the whole of the breast but it had not ulcerated. The general health was quite good only she was very nervous. She was about thirty-five years old; the glands in the axilla were not involved. I gave her internally Comp. Syr. Phytolacca, teaspoonful after each meal and sulph. strychnine 1-30 gr. before each meal and at bedtime. Locally I applied Paste No. 1 once in twenty-four hours for five days, after which I began to poultice with the "Poultice Powder" once in two hours until it came out on the poultice. I then applied the "Yellow Healing Salve" three times a day until the sore was perfectly healed. The reader must bear in mind that a sore of this kind (after the growth has been removed) will not heal if there is any proud flesh (unhealthy granulations) in it or if there is any of the cancer left in the sore. If it were possible to heal it, it would soon break out again. Our object in the treatment of these cases should always be to make **permanent** cures. To remove the local growth is the easiest part of the treatment of cancer. The real skill is in watching the wound from day to day and being able to so **adapt** your local treatment as the appearance changes that when healed the wound will **stay healed.** The above patient was under my treatment five months before I felt confident that it was permanently cured. There has been no return of the disease since the date of my treatment.

In 1896 a lady came from Ohio to be examined and treated for a growth in her left breast. She had been operated on about five months previously and had had a scirrhus cancer removed from her breast. I made an examination and found that the scar from the operation

had nodules on each side of it that had an irritable and inflamed look. This appearance is frequently seen when the cancer has not all been removed, and indicates that the cancer is still present and active. The patient had passed the change of life, which was in her favor. I gave her sulph. strychnine 1-30 before each meal and at bedtime, also Comp. Syr. Scrophularia, tablespoonful after each meal. For the local treatment I applied Cerate Phytolacca folium spread on soft white cloth three times a day. This cerate softened down the lumps near the scar and they gradually disappeared; also the redness and inflamed appearance. The patient was under my treatment for three months when I discharged her cured. I am not aware that the disease ever returned.

In 1894 a lady in this state came under my treatment. About a year previous she noticed a bunch in her right breast just under the nipple. At the time I examined her there was a discharge of bloody, watery matter from the nipple, also a small bunch in the other breast. Both of these were scirrhus cancer. She was very nervous (seventy years old), had a weak heart, some kidney trouble and prolapsus uteri. For the treatment of these complications see "DEFINITE MEDICATION". For the cancer I gave her the following prescription:

℞ Tr. Hydrastis,
Tr. Baptisia,
Tr. Thuja, a. a. ℥i.

Mix. Sig. Ten drops once in three hours, also Calcarea flouride 6th X three tablets once in three hours in alternation. 1-30 gr. sulph. strychnine was ordered before each meal and at bedtime. Locally I applied to

the tumors in both breasts Pulverized Phytolacca (fresh root) wet with equal parts of Fl. Ex. Phytolacca and Fl. Ext. Lobelia seed. The poultice was changed every twelve hours and wet with the above mixture each time the change was made. From month to month I could see the general health improve and the tumors growing smaller. She was under my treatment from March to July, when I discharged her cured. There has been no appearance of the lumps in the breast since that time.

In 1905 a lady came to me from New York City to be treated for a growth in her right breast. The lump in the breast was about two inches in diameter and quite soft. It had a nodulated feeling, but was not ulcerated. She had not been operated upon and there were no lumps in the axilla. I prescribed for her five drops Tincture Phytolacca once in three hours in alternation with Kali mur 3d X three tablets once in three hours. I also gave her Burgess's Double Sulphide tablets one after each meal and at bedtime. Locally I applied a poultice of Pulverized Phytolacca root wet with warm water and spread on soft white cloth the size of the growth once in twelve hours. Once a day the poultice was to be wet with Fl. Ext. Phytolacca (green root). This patient was under my treatment for three months and discharged cured and has remained so ever since.

In 1906 a lady came to me from one of the Southern states. She had a scirrhus cancer in her right breast. First noticed it six years ago. The nipple was partly drawn in and the skin over the tumor had a purple color. It was not ulcerated but there were small lumps in the axilla. She was suffering from indigestion, irregular menstruation, constipation and prolapsus uteri. For the proper treatment of these complications the reader should study my book " DEFINITE MEDICA-

TION". This patient had been treated by two or three osteopath physicians who thought they could "rub out" the cancer but it still kept growing. For the cancer I prescribed the Double Sulphide tablets (Burgess) one once an hour for eight hours then one once in three hours, the Comp. Syr. Scrophularia one tablespoonful after each meal and sulph. strychnine 1-30 gr. before each meal and at bedtime. Locally I applied a compress of epsom salts (one ounce to the pint of warm water) which was kept constantly against the affected breast. This lady was under my treatment four months when the growth in the breast had entirely disappeared. To my knowledge it has not returned since.

In 1907 a lady came under my treatment for a scirrhus cancer in the left breast. The cancer had been cut out two different times and returned. The cicatrix looked red and inflamed. It pained her a good deal. She had some indigestion. I applied Boro Eucalyptol to the diseased surface to allay the irritation, three times a day. Internally she was given twelve drops of the following prescription after each meal:

℞ Tr. Thuja,
Tr. Baptisia,
Tr. Hydrastis, a. a. ℥i.

Mix. Sig. Twelve drops after each meal.

She also took sulph. strychnine 1-30 gr. before each meal and at bedtime and a Double Sulphide tablet (Burgess) once in three hours. This plan of treatment was continued until I felt sure that I had conquered the disease.

A case of SARCOMA of the left breast in a lady aged forty-nine has been one of my last patients. This

growth appeared in the breast about three years ago; two years ago it was cut out. It has returned worse than ever. On December 15th, 1910, when she came to me for treatment the growth measured twenty-one inches in circumference, eight inches in the largest diameter and seven inches in the shortest diameter and was about two and one-half inches in its deepest part. After it was removed it weighed three pounds. It extended from the clavical nearly to the waist line. It was hollowed out in the center but not ulcerated — a great mass of broken down cancer cells. It had a spongy feeling and of a bluish color. It was necessary to apply the strongest paste to this growth for I had such a mass to go down through. I applied Paste No. 4. (See Local Treatment of Cancer.) This was spread on soft white cloth large enough to cover all the diseased mass. It took about half a pound for one plaster. I changed the plaster once in twenty-four hours and kept them on for a week. I then poulticed it with the "Poultice Powder" every two hours. In a week the largest part of the immense growth came off on the poultice. I found by careful examination that there still remained some of the growth and applied the Paste No. 4 for two days then poulticed it again for four days, when quite a large piece came off. To be very sure that I had removed every root and fiber of the sarcoma I once more applied the paste for twenty-four hours. In a week by poulticing with the "Poultice Powder" a small thin piece came out on the poultice and left a clean, healthy sore. I then applied Cerate Phytolacca folium spread on soft white cloth three times a day to heal the sore. This is a good ointment to apply to cleanse the sore and dissolve any of the diseased growth that may be left in the breast. It healed up without any

pain at all. Internally I prescribed 1-30 gr. sulph. strychnine before each meal and at bedtime and the Comp. Syr. Phytolacca, teaspoonful after each meal. She also took one Double Sulphide tablet (Burgess) once in three hours. This lady did not miss a single meal during the treatment and she had no opiate to make her sleep. She had a good appetite and good digestion. She passed the menopause four years ago. It is the largest sarcoma of the breast that has ever been treated by medicine and if it is cured it will be the **first** case of **sarcoma** of the female breast ever cured **by medicine in America. I expect to cure her.** Many doctors and newspaper men have been to see the case, for it is one that many physicians would not have a chance to see in a lifetime. It will be the **crowning triumph** of my long professional life.

SECTION THIRTEEN

EPITHELIOMA

SECTION THIRTEEN

EPITHELIOMA

THIS form of cancer is generally found on the face, nose and lip.

CANCER OF THE LIP

This is one of the most common forms of cancer. There is one variety, not mentioned in the text-books, that I have named **Fibrous Cancer.** It usually appears on the lip and nose. When you find a case of cancer that has been the rounds, has been cut out or burnt out with caustic and returned you may rest assured that it is this form of cancer. It is apt to spread out its fibers in the surrounding tissue and is therefore the **hardest** to cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CANCER OF THE LIP

It generally begins with a crack in the lip, that does not heal by the use of ordinary remedies. Sometimes it appears as a scab on the lip, that feels at times as if a **fly** was crawling over it. Then, again, you may feel a bunch imbedded in the lip between your thumb and finger. It may appear as a wart on the lip that has a pain in it like the **prick** of a **needle.** In some cases where caustic has been repeatedly used on the lip, or it has been cut out, you will find swelling of the glands under the jaw. I have never seen a case of cancer caused by tobacco, but the pressure of the pipe stem on the lip will often cause an irritation there and thus produce

cancer or the cut from a razor will do the same thing now and then.

TREATMENT

If the cancer is confined to the lip and has not invaded the mouth and the glands under the jaw are not very much affected, I would consider the case curable.

About twenty-five years ago, I saw a case of cancer of the lip in Ocean County, New Jersey, in a man seventy-five years of age — a farmer. The whole of the lower lip was eaten away by the cancer. The glands under the jaw were swollen out even with the jaw. My opinion was asked about the case. I told the family that "he was past cure". They were exceedingly anxious that I should do something for the old gentleman. I gave him the "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca," teaspoonful after each meal, but did not think he would live three months. He kept on taking the above syrup for two years before the disease finally conquered him.

Another case I saw in New York state in consultation with a very fine physician. This patient was about eighty years old and had been a strict vegetarian for twenty years. He had about the largest cancer on the lip that I ever saw. It involved the whole of the lip, and stuck out about two inches from the lip. He was a "crank on taking medicine" and refused to take any treatment for it. I was later informed by the doctor that he had died from the disease.

In 1884 I treated a gentleman in this state for cancer of the upper and lower lip. I applied Paste No. 1 for forty-eight hours, took it off and poulticed with the "Poultice Powder" once in two hours until the growth came out on the poultice. I then healed it with the

" Yellow Healing Salve ". I gave him, internally, the " Comp. Syr. Phytolacca " teaspoonful after each meal, and five grains of quinine before each meal. He has never had any symptoms of the disease since the time that I treated him.

Twenty years ago I treated a man from Kent County, Delaware, for a cancer on his lower lip that had been burnt out with caustic at two different times. It was a fibrous cancer. I gave him the " Comp. Syr. Phytolacca " teaspoonful after each meal and applied Paste No. 1 for forty-eight hours. The cancer was removed with the " Poultice Powder " after it was used for five days. The sore was healed by means of the " Yellow Healing Salve ". The cancer has not returned since it was treated.

In old men, that drool a good deal, you will be bothered with the saliva. Dry the lip with your absorbent cotton and then, after applying the paste cover it with the absorbent cotton. You must be careful not to get the paste too thin so it will get into the mouth. After it has been on a half hour or an hour it will grow harder so it cannot come off very easily. It will require some patience to treat such cases. Have them remain in your office a while to see if the plaster remains in the place that you want it. Place adhesive strips on the healthy flesh under the lip to protect it from the action of the paste. In these fibrous cancers of the lip be sure that your paste goes deep enough to kill all of the diseased growth. There is more danger that you will take it off too soon than that you will leave it on too long. As a rule the paste will only act as far as the diseased mass has gone. When the lymphatic glands under the jaw first begin to swell apply the " Poultice Powder " moistened with warm water once in two

hours until you get the swelling down. In long standing cases use pulverized phytolacca root (fresh); moisten it once a day with Fl. Ext. Phytolacca (green root). Change the poultice three times a day. If the glands are very hard I use Solution Iodo Bromide Calcium (Tilden & Co.) ℥ii. in aqua ℥vi. Mix and apply on lint to the glands three times a day. Do not forget this remedy in hard bunches in the axilla and neck. In old men you should always remember that they need a good tonic to raise their nerve power and sulph. strychnine, 1-30 gr. before each meal and at bedtime, is the remedy. Old people or those past middle age will do well on "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca", teaspoonful after each meal. After the cancer is removed and the sore healed up the new flesh will be very sensitive to the cold air. It will look red and may feel rough. Apply equal parts of distilled witch hazel and warm water to the part several times a day. This will harden the skin, allay the irritation and smooth down the roughness. A little care in this respect will save you some trouble later for oftentimes the patient will tell you that they feel queer sensations in the lip; it is the action of the air upon the new skin.

When I first began the practice of medicine, while going the rounds visiting patients one day I met a farmer on the road. He was too poor to undertake any medical treatment but he called my attention to a little bunch on his lip about as big as a wild cherry and wished my advice about it. I told him to get some fresh birch leaves (the trees grew near his house) and chew the leaves and rub the juice of the leaves on that bunch. Some time after that when I met him again he informed me that the lump had disappeared. The materia medica

of the vegetable kingdom is rich in remedies that do have a curative effect upon cancer.

The old Botanic physicians made some brilliant cures of cancer with their simple vegetable remedies. They have left behind them a record of many cures. Some of the best cures I have ever made of cancer were by the use of the simple vegetable remedies. The better the reader understands the medicinal properties of these same vegetable remedies the more successful will he be in the treatment of cancer.

The homeopathic and biochemical materia medica are also rich in curative remedies for cancer. Any Eclectic or Homeopathic physician who says that cancer cannot be cured by medicine had better re-study his materia medica and get "more light". To make such a statement as that is going contrary to the teaching of Dr. Wooster Beach and Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, the two greatest and most brilliant medical reformers in the world's history. It is casting a reflection on the School of Medicine that you represent.

In the commencement of my practice I have cured a few cases of simple cancer of the lip with the soft extract of Phytolacca root applied locally to the cancer until it killed it and it dropped out. I also used a paste composed of Solid Ext. Phytolacca (root) Sanguinaria (root) and Red Clover Flowers, equal parts, applied on soft cloth to the cancer. I have used inspissated juice of sheep sorrel as a local application. The above are quite painful and do not go deep enough. They only half cure the most superficial skin cancers. I have tested acetic acid, alcohol, solution chloride zinc, caustic potash, double chloride gold and sodium solution, chromic acid and many other remedies injected into or near the diseased growth, but have long since laid them on the shelf

for a better plan of treatment. I have paid five and ten dollars a bottle for remedies claimed to cure cancer, but they proved worthless as far as any curative action upon cancer was concerned. I have had letters from a dozen different physicians in this country who claim to cure cancer, who wanted to come and study with me and learn how to cure cancer. These men find out when they meet a real case of genuine cancer that their pastes or injection drops will not cure it and they cannot touch a case of internal cancer.

Treating cancer, in all its forms, is a man's work, for it requires the most skillful treatment of any disease that we have and no man should undertake to do this special work unless he prepares himself for it with the same degree of care that is used for any other of the specialties, as for instance, surgery, eye and ear or gynecology. There are many doctors who have made a failure in the treatment of cancer who started out with the idea that they could cure all forms of cancer with an escharotic or some kind of injection dope, that they had copied out of a book or bought from some man. Such men have done much to make the profession and the public lose faith in the cure of cancer by medicinal treatment. It is high time that the educated, intelligent doctors of our country should take up this work and by study and a course of preparation qualify themselves to treat this disease intelligently, rationally and successfully and in this manner get the business out of the hands of men who have not made good.

Women sometimes have cancer of the lip. In my practice I have met with several such cases. One case was a lady who had cancer on her lower lip and side of the tongue. I applied Paste No. 1 to the cancer on the lips for twenty-four hours, removed it and put on an-

other for the same period; it was then taken off and the cancer poulticed with the "Poultice Powder" once in two hours until it came off on the poultice. I next applied the "Yellow Healing Salve" three times a day until it was healed. For treatment of the cancer on the side of the tongue (see Cancer of Tongue) I gave her sulph. strychnine 1-30 gr. before each meal and at bedtime; also Comp. Syr. Phytolacca teaspoonful after each meal. This treatment was followed until I felt sure that I had conquered the disease.

A case of cancer of the lip came under my care that had been cut out and returned. The patient was sixty years old. General health quite good. I gave him sulph. strychnine 1-30 gr. before each meal and at bedtime and applied as a local treatment Paste No. 3 (see Local Treatment of Cancer) for twenty-four hours, then removed it and applied another one; this was done for three days when it was taken off and the "Poultice Powder" was applied until the cancer came out on the poultice. The "Yellow Healing Salve" was used on soft white cloth three times a day until the sore was healed. As this case was treated in 1886 and there has been no reappearance of the growth we are justified in stating it was cured.

In 1885 I treated a man for cancer of the lip that had been ten years coming. I used Paste No. 1 and gave him "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca", teaspoonful after each meal and five grains sulph. quinine three times a day. There has been no sign of the growth since that time, hence we may safely conclude that it will not return.

SECTION FOURTEEN

CANCER OF THE HEAD, FACE, NOSE AND OTHER FORMS OF EXTERNAL CANCER

SECTION FOURTEEN

CANCER OF THE HEAD, FACE, NOSE AND OTHER FORMS OF EXTERNAL CANCER

THIS disease sometimes appears upon the top of the head. I had a child about three years old brought to me from New York State. The mother told me that she noticed that the child's eye seemed to grow larger and gradually become more prominent. In time the eye was pushed out to one side and when I saw the case there was a cancerous tumor about as large as my two fists. It had a spongy feeling and was full of broken down cancer cells.

Another case was brought to me for treatment from New Jersey. A child fourteen months old, had a swelling come on the top of its head. It was cut out and returned worse than before. When I saw the patient the tumor covered the whole top of the head like a cap from the forehead to the back of the head and was about two and one-half inches high. The above two cases were past cure. The last one was operated on again and the child died. To operate on such a case shows the **grossest ignorance** of cancer and operating cannot hold out **any** hope of prolonging life; it actually **hastens** the **death** of the patient.

In February, 1886, a gentleman from New Jersey came under my care for a cancer on the top of his head. It was about two and one-half inches in its longest diameter and had ulcerated. It was caused by a horse biting him on the head and began about five years previously. I gave him " Comp. Syr. Phytolacca " teaspoonful after

each meal, sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before each meal and at bedtime. Locally I applied Paste No. 1 for twenty-four hours; then removed it and applied another for the same period. It was then poulticed once in two hours with the " Poultice Powder " until it came out on the poultice. The sore was healed with the " Yellow Healing Salve " applied on soft cloth three times a day. This man lived for fifteen years after this and died of consumption but never showed any symptoms of a return of the cancer during this time.

SYMPTOMS OF SKIN CANCER UPON THE FACE AND NOSE

The disease may make its appearance in the form of a wart, scab, pimple or open sore that will not heal. The pimple is usually discolored; looks like a slight elevation with red, angry-looking blood vessels extending out in different directions. It may be a sore with pus oozing out of it that dries on the outside forming a scab or scabs. The ulcerations may continue until there is a foul smelling discharge. It is not difficult to diagnose this condition, yet I have been surprised many times to see intelligent, educated physicians, men of long years of experience trying to heal a sore of this kind.

Any doctor with any experience with cancer knows very well that it is just as impossible to heal up a cancer sore as it would be to heal a volcano. Such men show a woful ignorance of the first principles of treating cancer. How often I have had patients tell me that their physician had said, " Oh, it's nothing! let it alone, it will never amount to anything ". This is said to prevent the patient from going to a doctor who understands cancer and can cure such cases. In other cases they fool with

it trying to heal it, try X-Ray, experiment with it until frequently it is past cure. Why will physicians **fool** with something they do not understand? That is malpractice of the **worst** kind; it is trifling with human life — the most precious thing on earth. They will often tell the patient "it may be that or it may be this; it looks suspicious." Why quibble about a thing? it is either a **cancer** or it is not. If a doctor cannot give a **clear diagnosis** of a case he has no earthly right to try to **treat** it, but he should be **manly** and **honest** and say he does not know what it is and send his patient to a physician who can diagnose the case and treat it successfully. Your patients will have more confidence in you and more respect for you for being **honest** with them. It never pays to lie to patients for sooner or later they will find out the **truth** from some doctor, and you will only have made yourself **ridiculous** in the sight of your patient and have lost **their confidence in your ability** as a physician.

In 1876 I removed a cancer from the nose of a man in Vermont. Locally I used a paste made from the following formula.

℞ Solid Ext. Sanguinaria,
Solid Ext. Phytolacca root,
Solid Ext. Red Clover, a. a. ʒi.

Mix. Sig. Apply once in twenty-four hours spread on soft white cloth.

The paste was kept on the growth until it was all killed. Then I removed it and used the "Poultice Powder" once in two hours until it all came off on the poultice. The sore was healed with the "Yellow Healing Salve". This man lived for twenty-five years after this and never showed any symptoms of a return of the dis-

ease. Internally I gave him " Comp. Syr. Phytolacca ", teaspoonful after each meal.

In 1885 a man was sent to me by a doctor to be treated for cancer. This man had been treated for cancer on the back of his neck. Electricity had been used only to make it worse. The cancer was of twenty years' growth and quite a large lump. It was movable and had commenced to ulcerate. He was a man 68 years old and in fairly good health. I gave him sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before each meal and at bedtime, also the " Comp. Syr. Phytolacca " one teaspoonful after each meal. Locally I applied Paste No. 1 and removed the application every twenty-four hours until it had been on three days. I then used the " Poultice Powder " applying a poultice every two hours until the mass came off on the poultice. The sore was healed with the " Yellow Healing Salve ". I am not aware that the disease ever returned.

In 1884 I treated a lady from New Jersey for a cancer on her wrist. She was about 80 years old. This cancer had been burnt out with arsenic plaster and had returned larger than before. Locally I used Paste No. 1 for forty-eight hours and then poulticed it once in two hours with the poultice powder until it came out. I healed it with the " Yellow Healing Salve ". This lady lived for fifteen years after this but never had any return of the cancer.

In 1886 I treated a man from Ocean County, New Jersey, for a cancer on the nose. In treating a case of cancer on the nose the physician must be careful that the paste does not go too deep and expose too much of the bone. If it does there will have to be some skin grafting done for nature can only cover a small surface of exposed bone. In this case the cancer was small and

ulcerated so I applied Paste No. 2 (see "Local Treatment of Cancer"). This is the best for superficial cancer where you don't need to go very deep in the tissue. You can make it less painful by adding pulverized opium, one drachm, to the paste. I applied the paste for forty-eight hours, then removed it and poulticed it with the "Poultice Powder" once in two hours until it all came out on the poultice. I then healed it with the "Yellow Healing Salve". Internally I gave "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca" teaspoonful after each meal. This patient was 66 years old when I treated him. He lived for fifteen years but never had any return of the disease.

In January, 1887, I had a case of cancer of the face, near the right ear, come under my treatment. It was an open sore with a scab constantly forming on the sore. It commenced nine years previous to my seeing him. Three doctors had examined him and could give no definite diagnosis. Internally I prescribed for him a teaspoonful of the "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca" after each meal and sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before meals and at bedtime. Locally I used Paste No. 3 for two days, renewing it each twenty-four hours. After the paste was discontinued the "Poultice Powder" was used; a fresh poultice was applied every two hours, until the cancer came off on the poultice. The resulting sore was healed with the "Yellow Healing Salve". There has never been any return of the cancer.

In January, 1886, I had a patient come to me from Middlesex County, New Jersey, to be treated for cancer of the nose. It began six years before. I gave him "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca", teaspoonful after each meal and applied Paste No. 3 to the growth until it was killed. Then I poulticed it with the "Poultice Powder" until it all came out. The "Yellow Healing Salve" healed

the sore. Sixteen years later I received a letter from his daughter, telling me that her father went West and died there but had had no symptoms of a return of the cancer since he stopped with my treatment. As he was 63 years old at the time of my treatment it was not to be expected that he would have very many more years of the earth life.

In February, 1886, I treated a man from Pennsylvania for a cancer on the chin. It was ulcerated and about as large as a silver dollar. His age was 47 and the cancer had been growing for two years. I applied Paste No. 1, renewing it every twenty-four hours until it had been on three days. I then poulticed it until the cancer came out on the poultice. The sore was healed with the " Yellow Healing Salve ". It has never returned to my knowledge.

In March, 1886, I had a patient come to me from Pennsylvania with a cancer on his nose; it was about the size of a silver quarter of a dollar and had begun to ulcerate. His age was 57 and he told me the cancer had been coming for ten years. About eighteen months previous to his coming to me he had burnt it out with caustic himself. Nearly a year ago he went to a cancer specialist in New York State to be treated but the cancer was not cured. I gave him sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before each meal and at bedtime, also " Comp. Syr. Phytolacca ", teaspoonful after each meal. Applied Paste No. 1 to the growth and removed it. The " Yellow Healing Salve " healed it. Three years ago I had a letter from him and he informed me that there had never been any symptoms of a return of the disease.

In August, 1886, I treated a lady from Connecticut for a cancer on the side of her neck, lying over the jugular vein and extending up back of the right ear. The growth

began twelve years previous to her coming to me. Several years ago she had had a cancer removed from her face. Her age was 75 and her health fairly good. I applied Paste No. 1 over the whole of the diseased surface and kept it on until I felt sure it had killed every part of the diseased growth. I then used the "Poultice Powder" once in two hours until it came off. With the "Yellow Healing Salve" the sore was healed. Internally she was given sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before meals and at bedtime, also "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca", teaspoonful after each meal. This lady lived for several years after I treated her but did not have any return of the cancer.

In April, 1888, I had a lady under my treatment from New York State. She had a cancer on her back just under the right shoulder blade. It was as large as a cherry. Her age was 66 and the growth began fourteen months previous to her coming to me. I gave her sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before each meal and at bedtime and the "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca" teaspoonful after each meal. Locally I applied Paste No. 2 to the growth for forty-eight hours; then removed it and used the "Poultice Powder" to poultice it every two hours until it came off on the poultice. I then healed the cavity with the "Yellow Healing Salve". She lived for ten years after I treated her but never had any return of the disease.

In 1893 I treated a lady in New Jersey for a cancer near the nose on the upper lip. The case had been treated by a cancer specialist and had returned worse than before. She was seventy years old. I gave her "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca", teaspoonful after each meal, and sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before meals and at bedtime. Locally I applied Paste No. 1 for

forty-eight hours; then removed it and used the " Poultice Powder " in the form of a poultice with warm water once in two hours until it came out. Then healed it with the " Yellow Healing Salve ". Fifteen years after I treated her I learned from her son that she had never had any return of the cancer.

In October, 1894, I treated a gentleman in New Jersey for a cancer on the right side of the neck. When he came to me he complained that it pained him occasionally and that there was also a burning sensation. The growth was of a purple color and nearly ready to ulcerate. I applied Paste No. 1 for twenty-four hours, then removed it and put on another and so continued until he had had the plaster on for three days. At that time I began to poultice with the " Poultice Powder " every two hours until the growth came off on the poultice, when it was healed by means of the " Yellow Healing Salve ". I gave him " Comp. Syr. Phytolacca ", teaspoonful after each meal. The case was complicated with bronchitis and catarrh. For the treatment of these complications see my book " DEFINITE MEDICATION ", where the treatment is given in full.

A year ago I received a letter from him in which he reported a permanent cure. The cancer had never troubled him since it was removed.

In August, 1895, I treated a man in New Jersey for a cancer on the lower lobe of the left ear of two years' growth. It had been cut out eighteen months previous and had returned. I applied Paste No. 3 for forty-eight hours. Then poulticed it with the " Poultice Powder " until it came out. The " Yellow Healing Salve " was used to heal it. I gave him " Comp. Syr. Phytolacca ", teaspoonful after each meal. I have kept in touch with

this case ever since it was treated and it has never troubled him since that date.

A man aged 65 came under my treatment for a cancer on the nose caused by a dog bite. It had been five years growing. I gave him sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before meals and at bedtime, also "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca", teaspoonful after each meal. Locally I applied Paste No. 3 for forty-eight hours, removed it and applied a poultice made from the "Poultice Powder" once in two hours until it came out. I healed it with the "Yellow Healing Salve". Now after six years it remains permanently cured.

CANCER OF THE EYE

This form of the disease is generally found in the corner of the eye or just below the eye, in the form of an ulcer that will not heal by the use of ordinary remedies. The patient may complain of a pain in the growth like the prick of a needle or the part may be considerably inflamed and covered with scabs. This condition may continue until there is swelling of the upper and lower eyelids. Great care must be taken in using any of the usual pastes near the eye so that they do not produce inflammation of the eye. This can be obviated by the frequent application of distilled extract witch hazel and warm water, kept constantly applied to the affected eye.

In 1884 I treated an old gentleman in Southern New Jersey for a cancer in the corner of the eye. He was about 70 years old, a retired sea captain. I gave him "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca", teaspoonful after each meal; also sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before each meal and at bedtime. Locally I applied Paste No. 3, spread on soft white cloth, once in twenty-four hours;

the second application was sufficient to kill the growth. I then used the poultice, made from the " Poultice Powder ", once in two hours until it came out on the poultice. It was healed with the " Yellow Healing Salve ". This patient lived for several years afterwards but never showed any symptoms of the cancer.

In 1886 I treated a lady from New York State for a cancer just below the eye. It was an open sore about as large as a silver quarter. It began fifteen years previous to my seeing it and the patient was 64 years old. I gave her sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before meals and at bedtime; also " Comp. Syr. Phytolacca ", teaspoonful after each meal. Locally I applied Paste No. 1 for forty-eight hours, then removed it and used a poultice of the "Poultice Powder" wet with warm water until it came out. I healed it with the " Yellow Healing Salve ", applied three times a day. Several years later I heard that the disease had never returned.

In July, 1888, I treated a lady aged 59 years for a cancer just below the right eye. It was an open ulcer about as large as a ten cent piece. I gave her " Comp. Syr. Phytolacca ", teaspoonful after each meal. Locally I used the Paste No. 1 and kept it on for forty-eight hours, after which I poulticed with the " Poultice Powder " until it came off on the poultice. It was healed by means of the " Yellow Healing Salve ". In 1904 this patient was still living and had had no return of the trouble.

In 1893 I treated a man in New Jersey for a cancer in the outer corner of his eye. It had been coming for twenty years. Four years previous to his coming to me the growth had been cut out in New York City. I gave him " Comp. Syr. Phytolacca ", teaspoonful after each meal, and sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain be-

fore meals and at bedtime. To the cancer I applied Paste No. 1 for forty-eight hours, then removed it and applied a poultice once in two hours made from the "Poultice Powder". His eyes were very weak and inflamed before I began the treatment. I used the following prescription:

℞ Sulph. Morphia,
Sulph. Zinc, a. a. Gr. i.
Glycerine,
Aqua Rosæ, a. a. ℥ss.

Mix. Sig. Drop a few drops in the inflamed eye three times a day. This was a permanent cure as there has been no return of the cancer.

In September, 1894, I treated a lady for a cancer just below the left eye. It began five years before. It had been treated with arsenic paste by some cancer doctor and had returned. I gave her "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca", teaspoonful after each meal. Locally I used Paste No. 1 for forty-eight hours; then removed it and applied a poultice once in two hours made with the "Poultice Powder" until it came out on the poultice. It was healed with the "Yellow Healing Salve". Now after seventeen years there has been no return of the disease.

In February, 1904, a lady called to consult me about a cancer under the left eye. The skin from the lower eyelid down below the cheek bone was an open sore, discharging thick yellow pus. The upper and lower lids were swollen. She had been operated on four times and had been given up as incurable. I gave her silicea sixth decimal three tablets after each meal, and calcarea phos. sixth decimal, three tablets before each meal. Locally to the diseased surface I applied "Cerate Phytolacca

folium" spread on soft white cloth, three times a day. This remedy causes no pain but it seems to dissolve all the diseased mass and heals the sore at the same time. In less than a month she was better in every way. In three months I felt sure that I had conquered the disease. Six years after I treated her she seemed free from the disease.

CANCER OF THE PENIS

The prepuce and glans are the parts most commonly affected. A small tumor resembling a wart first appears. Its base is generally broader than its surface, and it is deep-seated. It looks more like a continuation of the substance of the penis than any outgrowth. By this means we can diagnose it from a venereal tumor, the latter having an evidently diseased character and only a small neck; the base is always smaller than the apex. The cancerous tumor finally ulcerates, throws out fungous growths and the matter discharged becomes fetid and bloody. As the disease advances it involves all the surrounding parts. It generally extends along the body of the penis up to the abdomen until it involves the inguinal and adjacent glandular structure. I have in my practice seen over two hundred cases of this form of cancer. It is generally found in men past the middle age. If only the head of the penis is involved it can be cured. When the glands at the root of the penis are affected there is not much hope of a cure; at least that has been my experience. The main point is to go deep enough with your local application so that you are sure of reaching all of the diseased growth.

In April, 1886, I treated a man 62 years old, from Pennsylvania, with cancer of the penis. It began two

years previous to my seeing him. He had been troubled for some time with difficulty in passing his urine. At the time that I treated him, the water passed off from two openings in the head of the penis. The head of the penis was swollen nearly double the natural size, and discharged a foul smelling pus. I gave him "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca", teaspoonful after each meal and sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before each meal and at bedtime. I applied Paste No. 1 locally to the penis for three days. It was necessary to change it every twelve hours to allow him to urinate. At the end of the three days I removed the plaster and began to poultice with the "Poultice Powder" once in two hours, until the growth came off on the poultice, leaving a clean healthy looking sore that was healed with the "Yellow Healing Salve", applied three times a day spread on soft white cloth. In about a month he returned home, the sore being nearly healed. Several years after I had treated him I was informed by one of the family that he had never had any of the old trouble since he was under my care.

In June, 1886, I treated a man from Ohio for cancer of the penis, who was 45 years old. This case had been treated by several cancer doctors before I saw it. I found a large growth on the head of the penis. It seemed to involve about one-third of the body of the organ. I gave him sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before each meal and at bedtime; also "Comp. Syr. Scrophularia" (see Internal Remedies for Cancer) one tablespoonful after each meal. Locally to the growth, I applied Paste No. 1 for twelve hours, then removed it to allow him to urinate. This was continued for three days; I then removed it and began to poultice once in two hours with "Poultice Powder" until the diseased

mass came off on the poultice. It was then healed with the " Yellow Healing Salve ". To my knowledge there has never been any return of the disease.

In October, 1894, I treated a man from New Jersey for a cancer of the penis. It had been two years growing until, on examination, I found the whole head of the penis a fungous growth, having a foul smelling discharge. I applied Paste No. 1 once in twelve hours for three days, then left it off and began to poultice with the " Poultice Powder " until the diseased mass came off on the poultice. I then healed it with the " Yellow Healing Salve ". There has never been any return of the disease. Internally I gave the above patient " Comp. Syr. Phytolacca " one teaspoonful after each meal and sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before each meal and at bedtime.

CANCER OF THE ARM, LEG, FOOT AND HAND

In 1885 I had a case of encephaloid cancer under my treatment. The growth was lying over the femoral artery on the leg. It was about three inches in height and about the same in diameter. It was full of bloody matter, and was what is sometimes called " blood cancer ". It had been about a year in coming and was caused by an injury of the leg. The patient was a married lady about 25 years old. Owing to its location over the large artery of the leg the doctors were afraid to operate on it. I gave her sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before meals and at bedtime, also " Compound Syr. Scrophularia ", one tablespoonful after each meal. To the local growth I applied Paste No. 1 for twenty-four hours, when it was removed and another applied. This was continued until the plaster had been on for

four days. This seemed long enough to kill the growth; then I began to poultice with the "Poultice Powder" applied once in two hours until the mass came off on the poultice. All the diseased growth came off leaving a sore free from any of the cancerous tissue. It healed nicely under the influence of the "Yellow Healing Salve", applied on soft white cloth three times a day. I kept in touch with this case for several years after I had removed the growth and to my knowledge it never returned.

In May, 1886, I treated a man from Maine for a cancer on his arm about as big as a large walnut. It had just commenced to ulcerate. It began twelve years previous to his coming to me. I gave him "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca" teaspoonful after each meal. To the cancerous growth I made an application of the Paste No. 1 and kept it on for forty-eight hours; then removed it and poulticed it with the "Poultice Powder" once in two hours until it came out on the poultice. The "Yellow Healing Salve" healed the sore. There has been no return of the growth since I treated the case.

Cancer of the hand usually appears upon the back of the hand. The hand is much swollen, tissues indurated and of a purplish color, the discharges are foul and ill smelling. If the cancer appears upon the palm of the hand, as I have seen it many times, it becomes more difficult to cure for the reason that the cancer burrows down under the muscles and blood vessels in the hand. Many a time in my experience I have seen the hand cut off when affected by cancer. In time the cancer reappeared and the arm had to be amputated. This performance was kept up until the patient died. The same thing has often happened in cancer of the foot. They would amputate the foot, then the leg and then death

closed the scene. It is high time that this horrible butchery in the name of science should cease; and the regular school should try to cure these victims of cancer that are dying all around them.

In 1885 I treated a case of cancer on the back of the hand about two inches in diameter; the hand was much swollen and was of a purple color. The cancer had commenced to ulcerate and there was considerable discharge from it. I first applied a poultice of equal parts of pulverized phytolacca, baptisia and slippery elm moistened with warm water, and spread on soft white cloth once in three hours. This reduced the swelling of the hand considerably and caused a free discharge of pus from the growth. The pain was much less in the hand. I kept up this treatment for two or three days until I had reduced the swelling of the hand and the growth had seemed to contract somewhat upon itself. Then I applied Paste No. 1 for forty-eight hours to destroy all of the diseased mass. It was then poulticed for about five days with the " Poultice Powder " until it came off on the poultice. The " Yellow Healing Salve " healed the sore. I gave him internally " Comp. Syr. Phytolacca ", teaspoonful after each meal. Twenty years after I treated the above patient he reported that he had never had any appearance of the disease.

In January, 1890, I treated a man in New Jersey for a cancer on the bottom of the right foot, about as large as a silver half dollar. It had ulcerated and was discharging some pus. The cancer was on the ball of the foot and was caused by an injury. The foot was swollen to some extent. I first applied a poultice of pulverized slippery elm and lobelia seed, equal parts, mixed with warm water. This poultice was applied once in two hours to take down the swelling of the foot. After that

was accomplished Paste No. 1 was used for two days to destroy the growth. I poulticed it with the "Poultice Powder" for five days until the cancer came out on the poultice. It healed nicely under the use of the "Yellow Healing Salve". I gave him "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca", teaspoonful after each meal. There has never been any return of the cancer.

Cancer of the foot is often difficult to cure for the reason that the blood naturally settles down in the foot and the cancer frequently burrows down under the muscles and blood vessels of the foot.

LUPUS

This is a form of Epithelial Cancer. It used to be called "eating cancer", owing to the fact that it often spreads out into the adjoining surface of the face and destroys so much tissue. Some of the wise men in medicine have declared that lupus is not a cancer. During my professional life I have watched many cases of lupus and I am of the opinion that lupus is only another variety of cancer. To say that it is of a tubercular origin, when there is no tuberculosis in the system, is stretching the imagination. Those who have had the same opportunity to study the disease by actual clinical experience with the medical treatment of hundreds of cases of lupus must realize the fact that it is something more than a skin disease.

We have the **Lupus Excedens** (noli-me-tangere of the older authorities). This form first appears as a tubercle on the ala of the nose; it is hard, dusky red, quite sore, keeps spreading over the nose, ulcerates and forms scabs. There is a foul smelling discharge from the sore. The destroying of the tissues may continue until quite a

surface of the bone has been exposed and the face may assume a wolfish expression, disgusting to look at.

Lupus non Excedens. In this form of lupus there are extensive changes in the structure of the skin, without much consecutive ulceration.

In the treatment of lupus we have hydrocotyle asiatica as the first remedy to be thought of. This is a plant by means of which Dr. Boilean of Mauritius, cured fifty-seven cases of lupus. In all, without an exception, the disease was arrested in a very short time. (See "Helmuth's System of Surgery".) This remedy is indicated when there is a profuse **perspiration** and the skin is covered with a **dry eruption,** thickening of the skin, and exfoliation of scales. The dose is, hydrocotyle first decimal, ten drops once in three hours. In lupus with considerable **ulceration** of the skin hydrastis is a good local application. Apply tincture hydrastis ℥i, glycerine ℥ix. Mix. Sig. Apply once in three hours. Internally you should give ten drops once in three hours of the first decimal dilution of the drug.

If the bones of the nose seem to be involved and there is a very **offensive** discharge from the nostrils, Aurum mur third decimal is the remedy; dose, three tablets three times a day. When there is ulceration of the nasal septum and the ulcers are **painful** to the touch, worse in cold weather, with a **stringy** discharge, bichromate potash is the remedy. Use the third decimal, giving three tablets once in three hours.

In June, 1890, I treated a case of lupus that had spread all over the nose; it had ulcerated and discharged a fearful smelling pus. It was almost impossible for any one to stay in the room with the patient. The whole of the diseased surface was covered with scabs. I applied saturated solution Chloride Chromium with a camel's hair

brush to every part of the diseased surface, especially to the scabs three times a day for nearly a week. I then applied a poultice made from the "Poultice Powder" moistened with warm water. It was spread on soft white cloth and changed once in two hours until all the scabs came off. Then I used the "Yellow Healing Salve" to heal the ulcerated surface. Internally I gave the patient the following prescription:

℞ Tinct. Thuja,
Tinct. Baptisia,
Tinct. Phytolacca, a. a. ℥i.

Mix. Sig. Ten drops once in three hours.

The "Saturated Solution Chloride Chromium" is prepared by Prof. John Uri Lloyd, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The above treatment cured the patient and left the face free from the disease and there has been no return of the trouble.

In another case of lupus which came under my care the difficulty was situated under the right eye and was spreading towards the nose. The sore had ulcerated and was about as large as a silver dollar, being covered with scabs. In this case I used the following treatment. Dip a camel's hair brush in creosote and then dry powdered calomel and touch all the scabs with this mixture once a day. Internally I gave ten drops of the first decimal dilution tincture Hydrocotyle every three hours. This treatment conquered the disease and it has never returned.

SECTION FIFTEEN

SARCOMA

SECTION FIFTEEN

SARCOMA

THERE are three forms of sarcoma; the round cells, the spindle cells and the third form originating in bone — the myeloid.

In my own experience I have generally found cases of sarcoma rooted in the bone and caused by an injury. They always return after removal by surgical operation, and at the site of the former wound. Their growth is slow, at first, but afterward they enlarge with greater rapidity. They give but little pain and life is not threatened by them for a long time, unless they are injured by a blow or fall, or are cut out by the surgeon. The adjoining skin is not involved nor does it proceed to ulceration unless such solution of continuity is produced by tension and consequent difficulty of circulation. They are hard, lobulated and immovable; they do not infiltrate the tissue surrounding them. In some cases they retain the hardness and bony feeling; in other cases they seem full of broken down cancer cells and feel soft and spongy.

In June, 1886, I treated a case of osteo-sarcoma attached to the bone just above the nipple. The growth began two years before I saw the patient. It was about two inches in diameter and had begun to ulcerate. I prescribed internally sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before each meal and at bedtime, also Comp. Syr. Phytolacca, one teaspoonful after each meal. One of the following **Liver Pills** was given at bedtime to keep the bowels regular.

℞ Podophyllin, Grs. v.
Leptandrin, Grs. xx.
Ext. Nux Vomica, Grs. v.
Ext. Gentian, q. s.

Mix. Ft. Pills No. 20. Sig. One at bedtime.

In the medical treatment of cancer these pills will be found very useful to overcome the constipation that is always a complication of advanced cancer. To the growth I applied Paste No. 1 once in twenty-four hours for three days; removed it and began to poultice with the "Poultice Powder" once in two hours until the mass came off on the poultice. The "Yellow Healing Salve" was applied on soft white cloth, three times a day until it was all healed. This treatment produced a permanent cure as there has been no trouble from the growth since it was treated.

In February, 1888, I treated a cystic sarcoma of the right leg above the knee, caused by an injury. The leg was considerably swollen and the flesh felt hard and immovable. The patient received the following internal treatment: One tablespoonful of Comp. Syr. Scrophularia after each meal and a teaspoonful of the following prescription in a little water before each meal:

℞ Sulph. Quinine, ℥i.
Arom. Sulph. Acid fl., ℥i.
Comp. Tr. Cinchona, ℥viii.

Mix. Sig. Teaspoonful before each meal in a little water. Locally I applied to the growth equal parts of Solution Iodo Bromide Calcium (Tilden & Co.) and aqua. A compress made of lint was kept wet with this solution and in contact with the cancerous growth. In a month's time the swelling of the leg was much less. In three months' time it was about the natural size.

In 1906 I treated a man who had a sarcoma on the right side of his nose about as large as a walnut. There was an ulcer on the inside of the nostril on that side just under the growth. This growth appeared about six months previous to my seeing the case. He had been treated by a specialist in New York City without getting any relief. This case was treated as follows:

I applied to the sarcoma a wash made from this prescription:

℞ Boro Glycerine, ℥vii.
Fl. Ext. Phytolacca, ℥i.

Mix. Sig. Rub it well into the tumor three times a day.

I also used the Eclectic Wash internally. The following is the formula for this solution:

℞ Fl. Ext. Baptisia,
Fl. Ext. Lobelia herb, a. a. fl. ℥i.
Sulph. Zinc, ℥i.
Aqua, Oi.

Mix. Sig. One teaspoonful in a cup of warm water. Wet cotton with this and press it up into the nostril so it will act upon the ulcer. Do this three times a day. Internally I gave him Double Sulphide Tablets (Burgess) one, once in three hours in alternation with Calcarea flouride 6th X, three tablets once in three hours. Also one teaspoonful after each meal of the "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca". The sarcoma disappeared and the ulcer healed under the treatment. I am not aware of any trouble with it since it was treated.

CANCER OF THE SCROTUM

A small excrescence forms at the base of the scrotum which soon degenerates into a malignant ulcer which rapidly extends, consuming the nearby integument, involving the testicle and adjacent parts. The induration extends along the spermatic cord and the lymphatics participate in the diseased action at an early period. The discharge is acrid, sanious and has considerable fetor; sometimes fungi protrude but generally the surface is excavated and smooth.

For the **treatment** of such cases there are certain remedies indicated. When the ulcer is painful in the morning with **burning** in the circumference arsenic is the needed remedy. Give Fowler's Solution three drops once in three hours. For the **neuralgic** pains in the cord, spongia is the remedy. Give spongia 3d X three tablets once an hour. If with the induration of the scrotum there is **swelling** and **tenderness,** aurum 12th X is the needful remedy. Dose, three tablets once in four hours. I have used the "Poultice Powder" as directed under the Local Treatment of Cancer. This poultice should be wet once a day with Fl. Ext. Phytolacca, **green root.** This powder will soften the induration and reduce the swelling of the scrotum. Then the case is in better condition for your active treatment. If taken at the first commencement of the disease, with the ulcer at the base of the scrotum, apply the Paste No. 3 to the ulcer long enough so you can feel sure all of the local growth has been destroyed. Then poultice it with the "Poultice Powder" once in two hours until it drops out on the poultice. It then can be healed with the "Yellow Healing Salve". Such cases are rare but I have met with several during my professional practice. It is entirely useless to cut them out. It does not prolong life; it only

hastens the death of the victim. If the whole of the scrotum and testicles are involved by the cancer there is not much chance of a cure by any treatment.

CANCER OF THE VAGINA

This form of the disease generally appears in the form of a tumor or an open ulcer, near the mouth of the urethra, in the labia, or at the lower end of the vagina near the perineum. Cancer of the vagina is more painful than cancer of the uterus. The peculiar darting, twisting pain of this malady will be felt at the seat of the disease, coming and going suddenly, extending to the perineum, down the inside of the thighs and often following the sciatic nerve as far down as the knees. It must not be confounded with caruncle, a small growth of a deep red color situated near the mouth of the urethra. It is about as large as a pea and has a granulated appearance. The chief symptom of caruncle is pain, felt all through micturition so intense that the patient screams with agony.

In May, 1886, I treated a lady for a cancer near the mouth of the urethra. It had ulcerated and was as large as a cherry. I applied saturated solution of chloride of zinc and a twenty-five per cent. solution of carbolic acid, equal parts. This I painted over the ulcerated surface once a day for six days. I then applied a poultice of pulverized flaxseed and slippery elm, equal parts, moistened with warm water. The poultice was placed in a bag made of mosquito netting and passed into the vagina and pressed up against the growth. This poultice was changed once in three hours until the growth came off on the poultice and left a clean, healthy sore. This I healed with the " Yellow Healing Salve " applied

on soft white cloth just large enough to cover the sore and changed three times a day until the sore was completely healed. Internally this patient was given silicea 6th X three tablets three times a day before meals and "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca", one teaspoonful after each meal. This treatment was continued until the sore was healed. There has been no return of the growth since I treated it. In cases of the above form of cancer be sure that you apply your solution to **every part** of the **diseased** surface.

In February, 1881, I treated a lady for cancer of the vagina. There was a tumor on the right side of the vagina in the labial region about as large as a walnut. It was very painful, of a purple color and nearly ready to ulcerate. I injected Tincture Thuja, from ten to twenty drops (ten drops the first time) into the tumor every other day. It caused some swelling but the tumor gradually grew smaller and finally sloughed out. I then applied a glycerole of Thuja (thuja and glycerine equal parts) painting it on over the diseased surface three times a day until there was no thickening or induration left and the sore had healed. Internally I gave her the following prescription:

℞ Tr. Thuja,
Tr. Phytolacca, a. a. ℥i.

Mix. Sig. Ten drops once in three hours.

I also gave her sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before each meal and at bedtime. This treatment removed the growth entirely and it has not returned since. You will generally get cases of this disease in women past the middle life.

SECTION SIXTEEN

RADIUM AS A CURE FOR CANCER

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RADIUM AS A CURE FOR CANCER

MANY physicians have asked my opinion concerning the curative effects of radium on cancer. This remedy was at one time lauded as a specific for cancer. Some doctors claimed great things from the local use of this remedy in this disease. A good many cases of cancer have come under my observation where radium had been tried and proved a failure.

Our Homeopathic friends are testing it in health and disease to find the real place for it in their materia medica and therapeutics. When they give us a clear cut indication for the remedy in the internal treatment of cancer, we shall come to a better understanding of what this medicine will absolutely do in cancer. Personally I want to test the remedy in my own way. I want to find out the true indications for its use in cancer (if it has any). I want to test it in a variety of cases to find out what particular form of cancer it is best adapted to. All this will take time. So far I have not been greatly impressed with its curative effect as an internal remedy for cancer. Later on I shall be better able to give a decided opinion as to what I think it will actually do for cancer.

Some of our doctors, when they find that a certain remedy seems to cure one or two cases of cancer, rush into print and tell us in the Medical Journals that they have found a cure for cancer. If they knew anything at all about the treatment of cancer they would know that there can never be found a specific cure for cancer in

ALL its forms; such a thing would be **impossible** and the worst form of **quackery** is for any doctor to **pretend** that he has found such a remedy. Cancer in different parts of the body requires a different remedy and treatment. The rational treatment of cancer is to be able to **adapt** your remedies to the disease in each particular patient, **wherever** you may find it existing in the human body. When you can do **that**, dear reader, you can cure cancer.

Every day, almost, we read in startling headlines in the daily press of some doctor (heretofore unknown to fame) who has discovered a cure for cancer. Truly a wonderful discovery! But do not get excited over it, for I remember that over ONE HUNDRED remedies have been EXPLOITED as a **cure** for cancer, within the last forty years; they are now obsolete and numbered among the " has beens ".

As long as the regular school stick to that old chestnut that cancer is a **local** disease they will **never** find a cure for cancer. Meanwhile I am curing eighty per cent. of my cases of cancer by treating it as the local **manifestation** of a **constitutional disease**, as I was taught to do forty-five years ago.

SECTION SEVENTEEN

INTERNAL CANCER

SECTION SEVENTEEN

INTERNAL CANCER

CANCER OF THE TONGUE

IT is important that the physician should be able to diagnose cancer of the tongue from syphilis. You will find that cancer of the tongue is usually found on the side or underneath at the root of the tongue. The pain connected with cancer in this location is like the prick of a needle. The whole tongue may become very much enlarged. In taking the tongue between your thumb and finger it will feel hard and indurated. In other cases we find cracks or fissures on the side of the organ. I have seen cases where there was a hard, rough tumor with a broad base of a warty appearance, about the middle of the tongue, becoming after a while a ragged sore of a fungous character. It then bleeds easily and has sharp lancinating pains that extend to the throat and base of the skull.

In 1896 I kept a record of fifty cases of cancer of the tongue where this organ had been amputated and in every case it proved a failure as a cure for the disease.

Treatment. When there is well-marked thickening of the tongue, I have given "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca" in teaspoonful doses after each meal and added five grains iodide potassium to each dose of the syrup.

The following cases will illustrate my method of treatment in this disease. In March, 1884, I had a case come under my treatment. He was a middle-aged man and had a hard nodulated tumor about the size of a boy's marble. There was a throbbing, beating pain in

the growth and for the past two months it had grown quite rapidly. I gave him tincture galium aparine, gtts XX, once in three hours and painted the growth with tincture galium, by means of a camel's hair brush, several times a day. Under this treatment, in a month's time, the growth was very much reduced, and he could take solid food without any trouble. The remedies were continued another month until the growth in the tongue had disappeared and it has never returned.

In February, 1886, I had a case of cancer just under the tongue, near the root. It had a purple color, bled quite easily, and he complained of sharp darting pain in it. He masticated his food with great difficulty. He was thirty-eight years old and first noticed the growth about five months before consulting me. I prescribed for him as follows: Tincture sempervivum tectorum 2d X dilution, five drops in a little water once in three hours and ordered him to use the following wash:

℞ Tr. Sempervivum, ℥i.
Glycerine, ℥viii.

Mix. Sig. Rinse out the mouth once in two hours and press a piece of cotton wet with the wash against the growth and hold it there for a few minutes, three times a day. In a month, after he had been under this treatment, I examined him but could not find any appearance of the growth and the pain and soreness had disappeared. There has been no symptoms of a return of the disease since I treated him.

In January, 1888, I treated a man for cancer on the side of his tongue; it had a ragged sore and the tongue around the sore was indurated. It involved nearly the whole length of the tongue. When the cancer is on the

side of the tongue and is ulcerated you will get good results from nitrate sanguinaria used in the following manner: Add one grain nitrate sanguinaria to one drachm of glycerine; mix well and drop two or three drops of this mixture on a glass plate, then dip a glass rod in the drops and apply to all the diseased surface. Be sure and clean the ulcerated surface thoroughly with absorbent cotton **before** applying the medicine. Use this application three times a day.

In the more advanced stage of cancer of the tongue when the ulcers on the tongue are **deep** and perforating, with a dark base and **foul-smelling** breath, muriatic acid 3d X dilution is the remedy. Dose, fifteen drops in a glass half full of water, teaspoonful once in two hours. In these advanced cases of cancer of the tongue the pain is very severe kali cyanatum 3d X will relieve to a great extent. Dose, two tablets night and morning. When the tongue is half eaten off by the cancer and the glands at the root are considerably swollen I would not expect to cure the case, but I would expect to give much relief with the two remedies just mentioned and thus ease the patient's suffering.

CANCER OF THE MOUTH AND THROAT

In cancer of the mouth, the growth will usually be found in the inside of the cheek or on the roof of the mouth. In cancer of the lip the disease may extend into the mouth from the lip. Cancer upon the cheek will sometimes destroy the tissue and make an opening through the skin into the mouth; the disease then spreads over the inside of the mouth upon that side of the face. Cancer of the throat is curable if the glands of the throat are not much involved, if the patient is able

to swallow food and medicine. If you place your fingers over the throat you can feel the swelling of the glands and the size of them. There is a sharp, shooting pain in the throat; it feels filled up, there is difficulty in swallowing, the breath is foul, the tongue is coated a dirty yellow. Underneath the yellow coating the body of the tongue has a dark red (beefsteak) color. It is not difficult to diagnose this condition. I have met with a good many cases of this form of cancer, but in many instances I have been called too late to render the patients any assistance.

Unfortunately our medical colleges do not teach the doctors how to diagnose the different forms of cancer when they see them. Thus it is that in many cases of cancer the patient is past cure when I see them; owing to the ignorance of the family physician he is not able to give a clear cut diagnosis of the case. There is too much guess work nowadays. The doctor will say "it may be this, it might be that", but he is in the dark as to what it really is. Of all men on earth a doctor should be honest with his patients, and if he does not know what a thing is and cannot cure it he should be manly enough, be honest enough to say so. The people will respect such a doctor ten times more than the man who guesses about what a disease is, or tries to deceive his patients as some doctors do. A physician in general practice sees but very few cases of cancer in a lifetime, therefore his opinion should be taken for just what it is worth. When some of the leaders in the profession make such sad blunders in the diagnosis of cancer, what can you expect of the rank and file?

Treatment. In November, 1885, I treated a man for cancer of the mouth. It was situated in the roof and was about as large as a cherry and had ulcerated. It

began about six months previous to my seeing it and was very sore with darting pains. The patient was fifty years old.

I painted the sore with a ten per cent. solution of chromic acid by means of a camel's hair brush three times a day. Used listerine, one tablespoonful to a cup of warm water, as a mouth wash and directed that the mouth was to be rinsed out every two hours. After each rinsing he was to hold a little of the solution in his mouth for a few minutes. Internally I gave him silicea 6th X, three tablets once in three hours, also "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca", teaspoonful after each meal. This treatment cured the patient and left no trace of the growth in the mouth, and he has remained free from it since that time.

In December, 1886, I had a case of cancer of the mouth come under my treatment. The inside of the mouth, on the right side, was involved by a cancerous ulcer about as big as a silver quarter of a dollar. The breath was foul, mouth very sore and painful with darting pains. I applied lactic acid, pure, every other day to the ulcerated surface with a camel's hair brush, and used the following mouth wash:

℞ Tr. Sempervivum, ℥i.
Glycerine, ℥viii.

Mix. Sig. Paint the diseased surface three times a day. Rinse the mouth with the solution after each application.

Internally I gave the patient tincture sempervivum, 2d X dilution, ten drops three times a day. In a week I could see the ulcer take a more healthy appearance. The breath was more natural, mouth not so sore. In a

month I felt that I had mastered the disease and the patient finally got rid of the ulcer with this treatment.

In May, 1891, I treated a lady for cancer in the throat. The glands of the throat were not affected. The breath was foul, tongue coated yellow, body of the tongue a dark red. She had difficulty in swallowing and took liquid food the best, but there was not much appetite and her vitality was low. The throat as far down as it could be seen was ulcerated and of a dark reddish appearance; she complained of sharp, darting pains in the throat. My treatment was as follows. Every other day I painted the diseased surface of the throat with pure lactic acid and had her use the following gargle:

℞ Ex. White Pinus Canadensis (Kennedy's) ℥ii.
Borax, ℥ii.
Glycerine, ℥ii.
Aqua, ℥viii.

Mix. Sig. Use as a gargle once in two hours, or spray the throat with an atomizer, if preferred, as frequently.

Internally she was given sulphite of soda, grains ii. in a little water once in three hours and also "Comp. Syr. Phytolacca", teaspoonful after each meal, and sulph. strychnine before each meal and at bedtime. Under this treatment, in a week, the coating on the tongue had cleaned off, the throat felt better and she could swallow with less difficulty. This treatment was followed until the throat was well. There have been no symptoms of the disease since I treated her.

CANCER OF THE STOMACH

In 1907 the number of deaths in the United States registration area from cancer of the stomach was 11,596

— about two out of five deaths from cancer are from cancer of the stomach.

Our American people eat too fast, they bolt their food, do not chew it enough. They eat and drink fast and whatever they like and at all times in the twenty-four hours. Victims of cancer of the stomach are hearty eaters; they are also great meat eaters, also tea and coffee drinkers. The latter weaken the muscles and nerves of the stomach and predispose the patient to some form of cancer, for this disease has a habit of fastening itself upon the weakest part of the system. The stomach, from this long abuse, becomes tired and goes on "A strike". It simply refuses to do duty.

Our text-books, when it comes to the treatment of cancer of the stomach, offer no definite treatment for the disease and only a gloomy prognosis. I have found from long experience that the average doctor cannot diagnose a case of cancer of the stomach when he sees it. A good many cases have been sent to me to get a diagnosis of the case. Some of our surgeons are no better in this respect than their brother physicians, for they tell the patient that they will have to perform a preliminary operation. Of course this has to be done to find out what the trouble really is. After all the boasted medical skill of the century, and the high standard of medical education and the advances made in surgery, we find that the doctors of the old school, in many cases, are obliged to **cut the patient open to find out what the difficulty really is.** This is no credit to any school of medicine.

In the examination of a case of cancer of the stomach they often pinch and squeeze the parts, knead the bowels, stick their fingers into the rectum and go through all kinds of stunts to find out what is the

trouble with the patient. Many times they leave the patient in a worse state than when they commenced their examination because of their rough handling. Now all of this is cruel and unnecessary. The doctor should have his eyes at his fingers' ends. It is well known to all how delicate is the touch of a blind person. A good physician should have a delicate, sensitive touch and learn to depend upon his eyes and fingers. That is what God gave them for. I have been surprised to see old grey-haired men, who had been in practice for years, that could not diagnose a case of cancer of the stomach.

The favorite seat of cancer is at the pylorus, and the duodenum is often affected. This form of cancer is more frequent in males than females. It may also be found at the cardiac extremity. There is more pain when the cancer is situated at either extremity of the stomach. When located midway between the extremities there is very little if any pain. It is the great difficulty which the food has in passing the doorways of this organ that gives rise to so much pain. When the disease is located in the middle, or near the middle of the organ, there is no such difficulty experienced and hence there is little if any pain. Patients have died of cancer of the stomach when the only guide to diagnosis was an epigastric swelling, sour eructations, loss of appetite and a repugnance to taking food. Scirrhus is the most common form of the disease, although it sometimes takes the form of epithelioma.

If the cancer is at the pylorus vomiting will not take place for an hour or two after eating, but if the disease is near the cardiac orifice the vomiting will occur very soon after partaking of food. Very much is said by some writers on the danger of perforation of the

stomach in cancer of this organ. While it is possible that such a thing may happen, now and then, it is more apt to occur in ulcer of the stomach and will happen in about one case in every eight. As life goes on the liability to gastric ulceration increases, while the risk of perforation of the walls of the stomach decreases. In this connection let me call your attention to the symptoms of ulcer of the stomach, so that you may differentiate it from cancer of that viscus.

If profuse vomiting of blood occurs in a person between eighteen and thirty, after a long continuation of pain in the stomach, extending into the back with tenderness of the epigastrium — the pain always brought on or increased by the meals, with sour vomiting or sour eructations, there is no doubt but what it is ulcer of the stomach. The pain of an ulcer is a lancinating pain; in cancer the pain is more apt to be a burning pain.

Symptoms. The history of many cases of cancer of the stomach that have come under my care is neglected or badly treated indigestion. The patient belches gas after meals, there is pain felt about two hours after meals. The pain is at first a lancinating, dull, twisting pain; as the disease advances the pain is a fixed, burning pain. This pain is situated at the pit of the stomach and extends back to the spine. At first the patient may only vomit a liquid-like water; then later there will be vomiting of sour liquid, frothy, bad-smelling, which rapidly changes to a substance that looks like coffee grounds. The rapid loss of flesh and dyspeptic symptoms, the sallow complexion, weak, rapid pulse are the warning symptoms of cancer of the stomach. If we place our hand over the region of the stomach, we find a swelling; it feels quite soft but at its base is an induration that extends from an inch to two or three inches

in diameter. This should be handled very **carefully**; be gentle in your manipulations. Some doctors have done the patients a great deal of harm by their rough manipulation. A doctor who knows **what** he wants to find, and **how** to find it will **not** cause the patient any **suffering** during or after the examination. It is just the difference between a gentleman and a brute that is exhibited in the **manner** of handling the patient. Let this fact sink into your brain and **stick** there. Loss of **weight and emaciation** are two of the most prominent symptoms of cancer of the stomach and should put us on our guard as to what is really going on in the stomach. The great **tenderness** over the region of the stomach — the patient cannot bear to place his hand over his stomach — is another peculiarity of this disease. We feel the pulse; we find it the pulse of cancer, **weak and rapid.** The white of the eye has a **pearly** tint, showing a drain upon the system. The tongue may have a brown, greyish white appearance or a dirty, yellow coating. By the appearance of the tongue, you can tell about what proportion of the food is digested. If the tongue is heavily coated, white or yellow, it shows that there is food undigested in the stomach. A pale red tongue or bright red color with very little coating on the surface shows that the food is being digested in the stomach. If the tongue exhibits red papillae, or a **dark red** color underneath the coating, it will show you, as well as words could tell, that the disease is **advancing** toward the last stage. The **favorable symptoms,** showing that your patient is responding to the action of your remedies are, less emaciation, a gain in **weight,** — be it ever so little. The patient is able to digest more, and there is an **absence** of the **burning** pain. The complexion looks clearer, not so **sallow** and the vomiting is less

frequent. The growth in the stomach feels smaller. All these are **good** symptoms. The continued vomiting, loss of flesh, growth in the stomach enlarging, patient takes less and less food and drink, pain almost constant. All these are **bad** symptoms. The pulse is a valuable guide, if we read it right. It will tell us the condition of the patient better than any other one thing. **Attention** to the pulse tells you of the **pain** and suffering of the patient just as well as he could tell you himself. A pulse that is strong, full and regular tells you that there is more vitality in the patient. If the pearly tint of the eye is growing **less** noticeable in the **white** of the eye, then there is less **drain** upon the system, and the diseased surface of the stomach is taking on a more healthy condition. It tells you this just as plainly as if you saw it with your own eyes. LEARN to read the EYES, the PULSE and TONGUE. It is the very FOUNDATION of diagnosis — the A. B. C. of medicine. When our medical colleges teach their students how to read the **eye, pulse** and **tongue,** then they will be teaching them something that will be of some **practical** benefit to them when they go to the bedside of the sick. It is a hundred times more valuable to them than all the time spent in laboratory experimenting on **rats, mice and rabbits,** which is of no practical use to them because it does not **tell them how to** heal the sick. That is what doctors are **supposed to know,** if not, WHAT do they spend four years at a medical college for?

Treatment. In my time I have met with over 600 cases of cancer of the stomach; some of them were in the very last stages of the disease and past medical aid. I have always considered a case of this disease curable when the patient could still retain some medicine and nourishment in the stomach and the cancerous growth

had not involved the larger part of the stomach. When the disease has advanced so far that everything is rejected by the stomach, my faith in a possible cure is weak. In acetic acid we have a remedy that will dissolve the cancer cells in the stomach. Time and time again I have seen the growth in the stomach gradually melt away under the internal and external use of this remedy, until I have learned to believe in the curative properties of this remedy in this form of internal cancer.

In Hydrastis we have another remedy of undoubted value, as a curative agent in cancer. Even so far back as Indian medicine they believed in its curative effects in cancer. The early fathers of the Eclectic and Botanic schools of medicine valued this remedy highly in cancer of the stomach. For many years I tested hydrastis to find the indication for the remedy, and in what particular form of cancer it was best adapted. The question naturally comes to our mind, when should this remedy be used in cancer of the stomach? When there is flatulence in the bowels, distress after meals and a broad indented tongue; or it may be given when the tongue is yellow and slimy with sour eructations. The best preparation of the remedy, and the one that will be most kindly received by the stomach, is Lloyd's Fluid Hydrastis. We begin with ten drops once in four hours in alternation with acetic acid 1st X dilution five drops once in four hours. Apply acetic acid 1st X dilution over the growth in the stomach. Keep a compress wet with this wash constantly applied. A cotton flannel bandage may be worn over the compress round the body but not too tight to cause any discomfort.

Some of our doctors have copied a report of a case of cancer which I reported in our Medical Journals and expected that they could cure all forms and cases of

cancer with it. Such ideas are all foolishness. There is not, there never can be such a thing as a " specific " for cancer. I learned years ago to treat my patient and not the disease. Study the symptoms of each case carefully and learn to adapt your remedies to each case. You will never find two cases of cancer exactly alike, so if you stick to a stereotype plan of treatment you will fall down as others have before you. Now and then you will find a case different from anything described in the books. Then what will you do? Here is where the " school of experience " tells you what to do, and how to do it. Read up your materia medica, study the symptoms of your case, then give the remedy indicated. Never mind what the text-books tell you. If a doctor should depend upon the teachings he gets from some books on " Practice " he would never be able to cure anything. All they can tell you is an operation or a gloomy prognosis. Use the brains God has given you. Do your own thinking. Do not let some one else think for you. We shall never progress as a profession unless we learn to know more and do more than the fathers in the profession. That is why the regular school never can progress, and have such poor success in healing the sick is because they stick to old ideas and theories, old remedies that have long since become obsolete and because the fathers have said a certain disease cannot be cured, they repeat parrot-like " it cannot be cured ". How do we know a disease cannot be cured, until we try to cure it in an intelligent, rational manner?

" What man has done man may do ", and the doctor who can " do things " in his profession is the man the people want and will love and patronize. " Each victory will help you some other to win ".

For the fixed burning pain in the stomach, Fowler's

arsenic solution is the remedy. Dose, three drops once in three hours. When there are lancinating pains, **shooting** down from the stomach to the bowels you should give tincture colocynth. Add ten drops to a glass of water, and give a teaspoonful of this mixture once an hour. When the stomach seems full of **gas** with griping pains, tincture dioscorea is the needed drug. Dose, sixty drops in a wine glass of hot water; repeat this in one hour if needed. For the **vomiting of sour fluid** from the stomach, nux vomica is required. Dose, three tablets of the 6th X once in three hours. In some cases I have given calcarea flouride 6th X, three tablets once in three hours, to act upon the growth. The last two remedies prescribed as I have indicated have proven very useful to me in this disease and sometimes are the principal remedies needed. For the vomiting in this disease when, after eating, there is a **burning** pain in the stomach, a sense of fullness and nausea, a vomiting of sour liquid and undigested food Kresotum is the indicated remedy. I give the 6th X, three tablets after each meal and at bedtime. In vomiting from the stomach, when the patient throws up **clear water** that comes up very easy, or when **enormous** quantities of food are ejected from the stomach, that seems to have laid there for days, bismuth 2d X is the necessary medicine. Dose, three tablets once in two hours. Condurango is indicated in this disease when there are cracks (sores) at the **angle** of the mouth and a **severe, cramping** pain in the stomach, especially at night. Dose, five drops of the 2d X dilution once in three hours. In 1871 this remedy was lauded by the regular school as a **cure** for cancer. In 1879 and 1883 it was tested in the hospitals of America and Germany, and, because it would not cure all cases of cancer, it became obsolete like hundreds of

other "specifics" of that school. They cannot understand such a thing as a remedy having an indication and that it must never be given in any disease unless indicated. It remained for Dr. J. Compton Burnett, that distinguished physician of the Homeopathic school in England, to point out the true indication for condurango. In my record of cases of cancer of the stomach treated successfully, I shall give the treatment as given in each case and from these descriptions the reader can glean some practical knowledge of the indications for remedies. Each case must be carefully studied; look for the leading symptoms — the guiding symptoms — which will indicate what remedy or remedies are to be used in that particular case.

In September, 1884, I treated a lady from New Jersey for cancer of the stomach. She complained of a burning pain in the stomach and vomited a sour liquid. There was a growth which could be plainly felt in the region of the stomach. I prescribed for her Fl. Ext. nux vomica and alcohol equal parts, five drops in a little water before each meal, and also the following prescription:

℞ Hydrastin,
Sub Nitrate Bismuth, a. a. ℥i.
Glycerine,
Aqua, a. a. ℥iiiss.

Mix. Sig. One-half teaspoonful after each meal.

Acetic acid 1st X dilution was kept constantly applied by means of a wet compress over the stomach. This treatment relieved the pain and vomiting in a week. I followed the treatment until the growth in the stomach had disappeared and the stomach seemed in a healthy

condition. I met this lady ten years after the treatment and she told me "her stomach had never troubled her since I treated her".

In July, 1886, I treated a man in New Jersey for cancer of the stomach. The cancerous growth could be felt near the pyloric orifice nearly as big as half an orange. He had a burning pain in his stomach and an almost constant vomiting of sour liquid which at times was dark looking like coffee grounds. There was considerable emaciation and loss of weight. I gave him Fl. Ext. nux vomica and alcohol, equal parts, five drops, in a little water, before each meal; also Lloyd's fluid hydrastis in twenty drop doses after each meal and at bedtime. Over the region of the stomach I applied,

℞ Croton oil, ℥ss.
Olive oil, ℥ii.

Mix. Sig. Paint over the region of the stomach once in four hours until a crop of blisters develop. I then applied the "Comp. Tar Plaster" (Irritating Plaster) of American Dispensatory spread on soft leather. This was respread once a day for a week. As a result of this treatment I secured a good counter irritation and a sore full of pus. This sore was healed with simple cerate. This treatment cured my patient and now, at this present time, he is alive and free from any symptoms of the disease.

In January, 1888, I treated a lady for cancer of the stomach from New York City. She had lost considerable weight and was very much emaciated. There was a burning pain in the stomach, and frequent vomiting of sour, dark looking liquid. She could still retain a little nourishment on the stomach. I could plainly feel the

cancerous growth in the region of the stomach. She had been sick nearly a year. I gave her acetic acid, 1st X dilution, five drops once in four hours in alternation with Lloyd's fluid hydrastis, twenty drops once in four hours. I also kept the region of the stomach moistened with the 1st X dilution of the acetic acid by means of wet compresses. For the vomiting I gave her Kresotum 6th X, three tablets once in two hours. Fowler's solution of arsenic helped the burning pain; dose, three drops once in three hours. This was only given for about three days before it stopped the pain.

In January, 1890, a lady came under my treatment for cancer of the stomach. A growth could be plainly felt in the region of the stomach. She was considerably emaciated, had lost much flesh and her countenance was sallow. She vomited sour liquid and indigested food; at times the vomitus looked dark like coffee grounds. She complained of a burning pain in her stomach, which came on one or two hours after her meals. For this I gave her Fowler's solution of arsenic. For the sour vomiting she was given nux vomica 2d X, three tablets once in three hours in alternation with the arsenic, also calcarea flouride 6th X, three tablets after each meal to act upon the growth in the stomach. I applied the acetic acid 1st X dilution over the region of the stomach, keeping a compress constantly moistened with the solution against the skin. At times she was troubled with gas in the stomach that caused a lancinating, twisting pain. For this she was given Hayden's Viburnum Compound, one teaspoonful in half a cup of hot sweetened water. She drank it all at once and it was repeated in fifteen minutes if needed. This would always give her relief. I followed the treatment for three months until I felt sure I had conquered the disease. She was finally

cured and has had no symptoms of the disease since the above date.

In 1906 I was consulted by Dr. G. S. Farquhar, of Zanesville, Ohio, about his wife, who had cancer of the stomach, and I advised a plan of treatment for her as is given in this book.

In 1907 I received a letter from him as follows "one year ago I prepared myself for such a thing as this. My wife, you will remember, presented all symptoms of cancer of the stomach and I truly thought it a mere matter of time when I should be called upon to follow her to the grave, but thanks to you for the information given me, and to you alone, I owe my wife's existence, as I am satisfied she would have died. As it is she is now in good health". Now, in 1911, five years later, she remains free from the disease.

Dr. Farquhar is a student of mine and I consider him the best posted physician on the medical treatment of cancer of any doctor in Ohio. He certainly has made some very fine cures of desperate cases.

In October, 1910, a gentleman from Pennsylvania came under my treatment for cancer of the stomach. He had been sick for a year and had been examined by three prominent doctors in Buffalo, N. Y. While under my treatment he has been examined by two old experienced physicians who have been in practice for over thirty years and there is no question about the correctness of the diagnosis. When he first came under my treatment his nerves were very weak. He had diminished in weight from 215 pounds to 140 pounds. I examined his stomach and found a growth in the region of the pylorus. It was about an inch high, about two inches in diameter at the base and very sensitive to the touch. He could not bear to have his hands or clothes

touch this region. His pulse was the pulse of cancer, weak and rapid, the tongue was broad and indented, the white of the eye had the pearly tint of cancer showing a drain upon the system. His stomach had troubled him more or less for several years. At times he had had a diarrhœa that lasted for some time. He had chronic nasal catarrh and spinal hyperemia as a complication. I gave him acetic acid 1st X dilution, five drops once in four hours, Lloyd's fluid hydrastis twenty drops once in four hours in alternation with the acetic acid. I also gave him the double sulphide tablets (Burgess), one tablet after each meal and at bedtime. In two months' time a thorough examination of the region of the stomach failed to show any growth or induration. At one time he complained of a fixed, **burning** pain in the stomach and I gave him for that Fowler's solution of arsenic, three drops once in three hours. He took it a week and then left it off for the burning pain was gone. The gas in the stomach, at times, would cause a **lancinating** pain; for this I gave him tincture colocynth ten drops in a glass of water, teaspoonful once an hour. He only had to take this remedy one or two days to stop the pain. At the end of two months I discontinued the double sulphide tablets, because he seemed to think they caused gas in his stomach, and gave him instead nux vomica 2d X, three tablets once in three hours, for the vomiting, which at this time was only clear water — before he came to me he had been vomiting his food considerably with a sour fluid. For two months I kept a compress over his stomach constantly moistened with acetic acid 1st X dilution. At the present time of writing — February 10th, 1911 — he weighs 170 pounds, which, for a man of his height is pretty near normal. He has no burning or lancinating pain; there is no growth in

his stomach; he sleeps well nights; eats three meals a day. He is careful what he eats and walks out twice a day in fair weather, walking from two to five miles. He rarely ever vomits and then only clear water, which he spits up. His countenance has long since lost the sallow look, the pulse about normal and the eyes look bright and healthy. From his present condition I should judge that he would continue to improve.

Diet of Cancer of the Stomach. We must bear in mind that the stomach has been abused, which was the cause of the disease in the first place. It has gone on a strike and refuses to do duty. The food and liquid passing over the diseased surfaces in the stomach cause pain and distress. When food lies in the stomach only partially digested it is liable to ferment, thus causing gas to accumulate. This also adds to the distress of the patient. Watch the tongue of your patient and then you can tell if the food is being properly digested. A yellow or white coating on the back part of the tongue will tell you, as plain as words can tell you, that the food is not being properly digested. When the tongue looks moist and quite clean your patient is digesting his food. The best plan regarding diet is to humor the stomach; give it as little work to do as possible. In severe cases, when the stomach seems to reject most everything — the patient will tell you that he cannot take milk — take some milk, have it cold, put it in a bottle, shake it well for several minutes. Now give him a tablespoonful; if he keeps that down, in two hours give him another spoonful and gradually increase the quantity of milk. You will find that frozen milk agrees with the stomach the best of anything. Clam broth is good to settle the stomach, also clam bouillon. The " meat extracts " are good, also bovinine. Vegetables, like tomatoes, carrots,

parsnips, and turnips when well cooked are all good. Chicken and lamb will also agree with these patients. All solid food must be **chewed over** and **over again,** so as to give the stomach as **little** work as possible. An intelligent person will soon find out what kinds of food agree with him best. For the breakfast I have them take three teaspoonfuls of grape nuts with a little milk and sugar. Tea and coffee should **never** be allowed in this disease; if you do let them have either of these drinks it will interfere with the patient getting well. Do not give the patient a long list of things which he must not eat for it always **discourages** the patient, and when they get to the table they are afraid to eat anything for fear it will hurt them. If your patient can **digest** any portion of their food, they must **gain** flesh, or at least hold their own. Any gain in **weight** is always a favorable symptom. Meat broths and soups are good, but be sure and cut out fried eggs, fried meats, and fat, greasy food. The patients will tell you that they find that certain kinds of food cause more gas than others. This shows that the food is not properly **digested.** You would do well to be governed by what the patient tells you about how their food affects them. Do not lay down any **cast iron** rules of diet in this or any other disease. When a patient tells you that a certain thing **agrees** with them that is the thing they should have. Milk should be drank with their meals instead of tea and coffee.

CANCER ATTACHED TO THE BOWELS

In April, 1893, I was called to Baltimore, Maryland, to see a clergyman. Two months before I saw him three surgeons decided that he had an abscess in the right side of the abdomen. They cut his abdomen open but found not an abscess but a cancer attached to his bowels. At

the time I examined him his countenance was sallow, abdomen tympanitic, harder on the right side. He had given up preaching in the previous January and was confined to his bed. The growth in the abdomen had grown rapidly since the operation. I prescribed for him as follows:

℞ Tr. Thuja,
Tr. Conium,
Tr. Hydrastis,
Tr. Phytolacca, a. a. ℥i.

Mix. Sig. Fifteen drops before each meal.

I also gave him Syr. of Hypophosphites (Gardiner's) after each meal, in doses of two teaspoonfuls. For the constipation he was given one to two teaspoonfuls of Cascara Cordial at bedtime. Locally I applied this prescription:

℞ Solution Iodo Bromide Calcium (Tilden & Co.)
Aqua, a. a. ℥iv.

Mix. Sig. Wet lint with this wash and apply to the abdomen three times a day. For the constant severe pain in the abdomen I used a suppository made as follows:

℞ Cypripedin,
Scutellarin, a. a. Grs. ii.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, Grs. i.
Butter cacao, q. s.

Mix. Ft. One suppository. Sig. Place one suppository in the rectum night and morning.

In about two months this patient was so much better that he was moved to his father's in Ohio. In a short

time after he arrived there, he had a discharge from the bowels of bloody pus. The growth entirely disappeared. There was not vitality enough in the system to bring about a **reaction** and the patient died.

From my subsequent experience with such cases I have learned that in cases of this kind, the growth will either be **absorbed** by the treatment or else will break and discharge internally. It is wise to look out for the latter condition, and begin to **build up** the vitality of your patient from the very **beginning** of your treatment. Then if the growth should break and discharge from the bowels there will be vitality enough in the system to bring about a reaction. I have seen other cases similar to the one just described since then. In treating these I added to the treatment as given above sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain once in three hours, to increase the patient's **vitality,** and succeeded in carrying these patients through successfully. I have known cases where the patient in cancer of the stomach instead of having the growth absorbed it broke and disappeared by the bowels when an improvement in all the symptoms took place.

A surgical operation in cancer of the stomach or bowels only **hastens the death of the patient.** It **never** prolongs their life. Many prominent men in this country have died from cancer of the stomach or bowels. In the presence of such a disease the regular school stands helpless and impotent, for they cannot **cure** it, so they proceed to operate on the patient.

My object in writing this book is to show the rank and file of the profession that there is a better and more **rational** treatment for this condition than these surgical carpenters can give us, and, if possible, to stop this **horrible butchery in the name of science.** One of the

fathers of medicine has well said that " surgery is the last resort of an incompetent physician ". He has to acknowledge that he cannot cure it so he proceeds to cut it out.

CANCER OF THE INTESTINES

Before taking up the treatment of cancer of the rectum I desire to call your attention to cancer in other parts of the bowels. This form of the disease is more frequently met with in adults between forty and sixty years of age. Cancer of the rectum is more common in males than in females. The colon is generally the seat of the malady, the rectum next, then the anus, caecum and sigmoid flexure. The small intestine comes last in order of frequency. In duodinal and jejunal cancer the symptoms are similar to cancer of the pylorus; the ejected matter is like coffee grounds; there is a movable pulsating tumor that reminds you of cancer of the pylorus; there is the cancerous cachexia and icteric symptoms due to the obstruction of the biliary duct. Intestinal obstruction is one of the first symptoms that attracts our attention and is attended with diarrhea. A well-defined tumor may be felt, and the location of the tumor will tell you what part of the intestine is involved. Pus and blood will frequently be found in the stools. The pain is generally a lancinating pain spreading out over the bowels. When we examine the tumor it has a nodulated feeling. In cancer of the pylorus the gastric obstruction, dilatation and vomiting are the more prominent symptoms and appear early in the disease.

Duodinal tumors give rise to jaundice, vomiting of bile and a fatal hemorrhage may take place.

When the sigmoid is affected edema of the left lower extremity may appear as the result of pressure; the

stools will be scanty and ribbon-like feces appear mixed with pus and blood. There is severe burning pain and tenesmus. The pain is often most severe in the sacral region and from thence it radiates along the sciatic nerve into the lower extremities.

Treatment. In the treatment of this disease I must say that outside of cancer of the rectum I treat cancer of the intestines much the same as cancer of the stomach. To the growth that can be felt in the bowels I apply acetic acid 1st X dilution on a compress over the growth and keep the compress constantly wet with the solution. Constipation is frequently the great obstacle in giving relief to these patients. For removing this difficulty I like the following pill:

℞ Podophyllin, Gr. ¼.
Aloin, Gr. ⅛.
Ext. Nux Vomica,
Ext. Colocynth, a. a. Gr. ⅛.
Oil Res. Capsicum, gtt. ⅛.

Mix. Sig. One pill at bedtime.

This will be found to be a good all-round pill for the treatment of constipation.

When in cancer of the sigmoid, there is pain, **burning, unbearable,** spigelia is the remedy needed. Put gtts. xv of Tr. Spigelia in half a glass of water and give of the mixture a teaspoonful every half hour. If the pain is lancinating and **shoots out** through the bowels you should prescribe tincture colocynth. Add ten drops to a glass of water and give a teaspoonful of it once an hour. For the diarrhea, when there is emaciation, burning in the rectum, **painless, watery** stools that are very offensive, chinum arsenicum 3d X will give relief. Dose, three tablets once in two hours. For the early

morning diarrhea so peculiar to this disease I have found tincture nuphar lutea the best remedy. Give five drops of the 2d X dilution once in two hours. For the exhaustive diarrhea with night sweats that is often met in this disease I use the following prescription:

℞ Fl. Ext. Coto bark, ʒss.
Neutralizing Cordial, ʒiiss.

Mix. Sig. Teaspoonful once in three hours.

To act upon the growth in the bowels I give acetic acid 1st X dilution in five drop doses once in four hours. If there is a **stricture,** at or near the sigmoid, we may pass a rubber tube well oiled with warm olive oil up to and beyond the sigmoid. If there are ribbon-like feces there **is** in all probability a stricture; if well formed feces pass away from the patient there is no stricture, or if there has been it is better. When I feel confident that there is a stricture, or a **diseased** surface at or near the sigmoid I first inject warm olive oil with a long rubber tube in a sufficient quantity to carry the liquid up to and a little beyond the diseased surface. This is done once a day, then twice a day. Inject one teaspoonful of Eclectic Wash in a pint of warm water into the bowels and have it retained as long as possible. If it is only there a half hour or an hour it will do good. I gradually add a little more of the Eclectic Wash to the pint of warm water, but it should not be strong enough to cause the patient **much pain.** The Eclectic Wash is made as follows:

℞ Fl. Ext. Lobelia herb,
Fl. Ext. Baptisia, a. a. fl. ʒi.
Sulph. Zinc, ʒi.
Aqua, Oi.

Mix.

This wash is prepared by Lloyd Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio. It is one of the finest remedies known to any materia medica. See my book on " DEFINITE MEDICATION " under varicose ulcers, abscesses, etc. For the night sweats I give picrotoxine 3d X, two grains at five, seven and nine p. m.

CANCER OF THE RECTUM

This disease is generally met with in persons past the middle age. We have three forms of it. In some cases it is located near the anus. This is the most painful form. Then we find other patients who have one or more cancerous tumors from two to three inches above the anus in the rectum. In making a digital examination we will feel the lumps; they feel quite hard and nodulated. We learn by experience that the farther away from the anus the growths are the less painful they are. In benign tumors in the rectum I have used the following suppository with good success:

℞ Iodol
Resorcin, a. a. 3ii.
Pulv. Opium, Grs. xx.
Cacao butter, q. s.

Mix. Ft. Suppositories No. 20. Sig. Insert one suppository in the rectum at bedtime.

Cancer at or near the sigmoid is another form of cancer included under cancer of the rectum. The treatment for this condition was given under cancer of the bowels (see page 194).

When you find the patient confined to the bed, with constant discharges from the bowels, ribbon-like feces,

and they don't seem to have any control over the discharges and there is great emaciation, no appetite and indigestion it is not right to give much encouragement that you can cure him. The vitality of such a patient is so low and so much of the rectum is involved in the cancer that it is really past the remedial action of your remedies.

Symptoms. A sense of weight and fullness in the rectum, together with a burning heat passing upward through the thighs. The passage of the contents of the bowels is very much occluded and attended with excruciating pain, for this reason stools are delayed as long as possible, the nervous system becomes affected, sleep is almost impossible, and digestion becomes impaired. Abscesses form near the rectum, thus adding to the patient's suffering. This is the most difficult form of internal cancer to cure, because the rectum is the natural sewer of the body, but it can be cured if the patient has control over the passage from the bowels. No operation so far has proved successful.

Treatment. In cancer of the rectum, if there is looseness of the bowels and this has been continued for some time, there will be a constant drain upon the system and the vitality of the patient is very low. They are anemic, the pulse is weak and has a discouraged feeling to it, the white of the eye shows the pearly tint of advanced cancer, the tongue — under its coating — shows a dark red.

The condition of the pulse indicates sulph. strychnine. Give one-thirtieth grain before each meal and at bedtime. Internally to act upon the growth I like the following pill:

℞ Phytolaccin, Gr. ¼.
Sanguinarin, Gr. ⅛.

Mix. Ft. one pill. Sig. One pill once in three hours.

Some patients are very susceptible to the phytolaccin and it will cause **dryness** in the mouth and throat. When it does this a smaller dose must be given. In some cases of cancerous tumors of the rectum I have used Burgess' tablets of which the following is the formula:

℞ Bull nettle root, Gr. ¾.
Double Sulphide, Gr. ¼.

At my suggestion he added to this formula Phytolaccin Gr. ¼.

Mix. Sig. Two tablets once in three hours.

I am inclined to think that the jatropa (bull nettle root) in the above tablets does have a curative effect upon the tumors in the rectum. When the tumors can be reached I use a long needle syringe and every other day inject about twenty drops of tincture thuja into the body of the tumor. This remedy acts as an absorbent. The growth gradually grows smaller and sometimes sloughs away **en masse.** There is not much pain to the injection but there will be a slight elevation of temperature and the pulse.

The feeling of **fullness** and **pressure** in the rectum that patients often complain of may be relieved by collinsonia in these proportions.

℞ Tr. Collinsonia, ℥ss.
Aqua, ℥vi.

Mix. Sig. Teaspoonful once an hour.

Violent **cutting** pains in the rectum (a feeling as if it was **torn**) after every stool, is an indication for nitric acid third decimal dilution. Add fifteen drops to half a

glass of water and give a teaspoonful of the mixture once in two hours. To relieve the pain at night I have used this suppository.

℞ Cypripedin
Scutellarin, a. a. Grs. ii.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, Gr. i.
Butter Cacao, q. s.

Mix. Ft. One suppository. Sig. Insert one suppository in the rectum at bedtime.

For the unbearable **lancinating** pains in the rectum, plumbum iodide is the remedy. Dose, three tablets of the third decimal once in two hours. To impress upon the mind of the reader the importance of being able to meet **every complication** that may arise in the treatment of cancer, I here insert a report of a case treated by me taken from "THE ECLECTIC REVIEW", May 1910.

CANCER OF THE RECTUM AND ITS COMPLICATIONS

I have been asked to report this case by my medical friends because it has some peculiar features. A woman 75 years old, whose habits of life had been regular, never had any protracted illness to use up her "reserve force", which was all needed as the sequel will show.

She had been treated by a rectal specialist for piles. There were three tumors in the rectum about six inches above the anus. Pieces of one of these tumors had been examined by two pathologists and they pronounced it "adenoid cancer". The family physician was a graduate of Heidelberg, Germany; a fine man and one of the best Greek scholars in this country. The other physi-

cian I met in the case, was an Eclectic, one of the finest men I ever met. He has since passed over to that Heaven where all good doctors go. The understanding was that the family doctor should visit the case every day, and the Eclectic twice a week as he lived in a city nearby. I was to see the patient once a week with the other doctors.

The plan of treatment agreed upon was sulphate strychnine one-thirtieth grain one granule before each meal and at bedtime. To act upon the growth in the rectum one-fourth grain of phytolaccin was given once in three hours. It seemed to have some good effect, but we found later that jatropa (bull nettle) had a better effect. We gave two tablets once in three hours of jatropa 1½ grains, phytolaccin one-fourth grain, double sulphide one-half grain. These tablets were prepared by Dr. W. H. Burgess, of East Chattanooga, Tenn. Every other day we injected twenty drops of spec. medicine, thuja into the largest tumor. It did not cause much if any pain, and only a slight elevation of temperature.

The most of the time she complained of a pressure and fulness in the rectum. For this collinsonia was given in the usual dose and it always relieved her. In about three months the large tumor came away in a mass and left a smooth surface. The other tumors were occasionally treated in the same way by the injection of the spec. med. thuja. The large tumor that came away measured three inches long, about half an inch thick and weighed 1½ ounces. There was some bronchial irritation for which we prescribed spec. med. Stillingia ℥iv., Syr. wild cherry ℥xvi. Mix. Sig. Teaspoonful once in two hours. This remedy helped that difficulty. The pulse at times showed a hardness and tension from the irritation in the rectum, for which small doses of verat-

rum were given when needed. Baths of epsom salts, one ounce to the pint of warm water, were given every night. No opiates or coal tar products were allowed. When she needed anything for her nerves, we gave her small doses of tincture hyoscyamus. Later on in the case she developed an abscess in the right buttocks, about eight inches back of the anus near the spinal cord; when the abscess opened, the opening was as large as my hands placed together partly opened. The inner end of the fistulous canal struck the rectum about eight inches above the anus but did not enter it. It was a splendid chance to study the anatomy of the parts. The two doctors, figuratively speaking, threw up their hands and said, "How are you ever going to heal that thing?" I said, "I will show you how I'll heal it." I ordered echafolta (Lloyd) one teaspoonful once in three hours in a little water. Also the "Eclectic Wash" of which the following is the formula.

℞ Lobelia herb
Baptisia, a. a. ℥i.
Sulph. Zinc, ℥i.
Aqua (hot), Oi.

Mix. Make an infusion.

One tablespoonful of this solution was mixed with a pint of warm water, and used as a douche and wash out the abscess with this liquid three times a day; also wet gauze with the wash and fill the abscess opening with it. In about ten days the stomach rebelled against the echafolta, so we substituted tincture echinacea. In three weeks the abscess had all healed. The two doctors said it was a miracle; they had never seen anything like it in their lives. The German doctor, a regular physician,

said to me, " I want to know something about these remedies you prescribe; where can I get Eclectic books and journals? " I told him just what books to get and gave him a course of reading to put him wise as to how Eclectics do things. Injections of warm olive oil were given high up in the rectum, as far as the sigmoid to keep the passage clear; most of the time well formed feces were passed, showing that there was no stricture of the bowels. Later on in the case, upon visiting the patient, I found, by an examination of the rectum, that there was considerable induration of the walls of the rectum and there were three ridges running obliquely across the side of the rectum. When we retired to consult on the case I said, " Those ridges are growing in the rectum and they will close the rectum in a week and then there will have to be an artificial anus made." The doctors said, " Well, what can we do about it? " I replied, " I'll take those ridges down in the rectum or else I'll take down my shingle." We prepared a remedy for injection into those ridges as follows:

℞ Carbolic Acid C. P., ℥ss.
Aqua Distilate, ℥i.
Mix and add Glycerine pure, ℥ss.
Tr. Iodine, ℥ii.

Mix. Sig. Inject half a fluid drachm into one ridge at a time every other day. In a week I found upon examination, the ridges growing smaller and we finally flattened them down, leaving some slight induration of the walls of the rectum. During the treatment of the case several complications arose, but we met them and treated them successfully. Cactina, quinine and glonoin were given as indicated to increase her vitality but there came a time at last when her system failed to re-

spond to the tonic effects of these remedies. The faithful old heart which had served her so well all those years just seemed to get **tired out** and stopped beating. Thus for a year and a half we fought off death in a hand to hand fight. I have always believed that it is the supreme test of a doctor's skill to meet **complications** as they arise.

For the cancer when it is located near the anus, in the form of an irritable, painful ulcer I have used a ten per cent. solution of chromic acid applied twice a day. For cancerous ulceration of the rectum with indurations I like the following suppository:

℞ Iodoform, Grs. v.
Ext. Eucalyptus, Grs. ii.
Ext. Hamamelis, Grs. ii.
Cacao butter, q. s.

Mix. Ft. One suppository. Sig. Insert one in the rectum at night. In the daytime use an injection of the Eclectic Wash, one teaspoonful to a cup of warm water three times a day.

In June, 1876, I had a man come to me for treatment. His case had been diagnosed as cancer of the rectum. He had the morning diarrhea with burning pains in the rectum after each stool. There was a cancerous ulcer just inside the anus. He was considerably emaciated and was anemic with no appetite. The pulse had a weak discouraged feeling.

I gave him sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before meals and at bedtime, with ferrum first decimal, three grains after each meal. I also prescribed nitric acid, fifteen drops of third decimal dilution, in half a glass of water, once in three hours. Locally I applied oil thuja 3i. to vaseline 3x. Mix and apply the salve to

the ulcer three times a day. For the diarrhea he was given tincture nuphar lutea second decimal dilution five drops once in two hours.

This plan of treatment was followed until the cancer was all healed and it has not troubled him since that time.

In 1881 I had a case of cancerous tumor in the rectum to treat. The tumor was about three inches above the anus and had a hard nodulated feeling to it. I injected the tumor with tincture thuja twenty drops every other day. Used a suppository of this formula:

℞ Cyripedin
Scutellarin, a. a. Grs. ii.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, Gr. i.
Cacao butter, q. s.

Mix. Ft. One suppository. Sig. Insert one suppository in the rectum at bedtime.

I also gave him this pill:

℞ Phytolaccin, Gr. ¼.
Sanguinarin, Gr. ⅛.

Mix. Ft. One pill. Sig. One pill once in three hours. Sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain was given before meals and at bedtime. This treatment was continued until the tumor in the rectum had disappeared. I have not heard of any return of the disease.

In 1889 I had a case of cancerous ulceration of the lower part of the rectum to treat. I applied a ten per cent. solution of chromic acid twice a day and used the following suppository.

℞ Iodoform, Grs. v.
Ext. Eucalyptus, Grs. ii.

Mix. Ft. One suppository. Sig. Insert a suppository in the rectum at bedtime.

Internally I gave him " Comp. Syr. Phytolacca ", teaspoonful after each meal, and sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before meals and at bedtime. For the diarrhea he was given this prescription:

℞ Sulph. Quinine
Ext. Log Wood, a. a. Grs. xxv.
Sub nitrate Bismuth, Grs. xxv.
Gelsemin, Grs. v.

Mix. Ft. Pills No. 20. Sig. One pill once in three hours. This pill checked the diarrhea. The other remedies helped to increase his vitality and heal the ulcerated surface. In two months I felt that I had conquered the disease and he was finally cured.

CANCER OF THE BLADDER

Of the tumors that appear in the bladder, a large proportion of them are **cancerous.** Many cases are treated for hematuria; a sound is passed into the bladder and no stone is found. These tumors generally appear in adult life. If there is much hemorrhage and but little cachexia the inference would be that the tumor is non-malignant. If on the other hand, **pain** was an early symptom and the hemorrhage a secondary symptom with cachexia then we should expect to find a cancerous tumor. A **burning** pain with constant **tenesmus** and **hemorrhage** would be the symptoms of a cancerous tumor.

In one case I was called to in Connecticut, the patient had been to a New York hospital. The surgeons operated on him for a villous tumor but what they really found was a **cancerous** tumor. The patient was sent home to die.

When I saw him he lay back in a reclining chair with a catheter sticking out of his abdomen. He suffered greatly from the burning pain and tenesmus of the bladder.

Treatment. For the tenesmus, burning pain and hemorrhage we have one remedy that leads all others. It is terebinthina third decimal dilution, five drops once in two hours. When there is constant distress in the bladder as if it was distended by urine, with severe pain after the urine has been voided, extreme and frequent urging to urinate tincture equisetum hyemali is the remedy. Dose, fifteen drops once in two hours. To act upon the growth tincture thuja should be given, in the following proportions:

℞ Tr. Thuja, ℥iv.
Aqua, ℥vi.

Mix. Sig. Teaspoonful once in three hours.

Alternate this with Fowler's solution arsenic, three drops once in three hours. When there is much bloody pus, a ropy mucus, in the urine, chimaphila umbellata is the remedy. Dose, ten drops of the tincture once in three hours. As a germicide I give one of Burgess' double sulphide tablets every hour for eight hours, then one after each meal and at bedtime. In desperate cases I have seen good results from Fl. Ext. Eucalyptus given in twenty drop doses once in three hours.

CANCER OF THE LIVER

This disease is usually found in persons past the middle age. It has been stated by some writers that this form is **secondary** to cancer of the breast. Such has **not** been the case in my experience. Others seem to think it

is nearly always a complication of cancer of the stomach. I have not found it so in my experience. During my professional practice I have met with a good many cases of cancer of the liver, but I do not recall any case secondary to cancer of the female breast. It may happen now and then as a complication in cancer of the stomach but the cases are few and far between.

Symptoms. The sallow appearance of the face will be noticeable in this disease, also marked emaciation, the **weak hurried** pulse of cancer, the pearly tint to the white of the eye, tongue coated a dirty yellow and underneath the coating the **dark red** color of advanced cancer are all indications of this disease. There will be an enlargement of the liver. It may reach below the false ribs, even to the brim of the pelvis. By pressing the fingers down upon the liver it is felt to be irregular and **knobby** to the hand. There is pain and fullness in the right hypochondrium, the pain is of a **burning boring** nature; the patient will tell you that the jolting of a carriage in riding hurts his side, that he experiences the same trouble in walking. He is constantly **pressing** his hand over the **region** of the liver to **support** it as he walks. I regard this as a pretty reliable symptom of this disease. There is gastric disturbance, symptoms of indigestion and vomiting.

Treatment. For the **pain** of this disease we may give tincture echinacea ℥ss., Aqua ℥vi. Mix. Sig. One teaspoonful every hour. When there is **perpendicular** enlargement of the liver, a dusky hue to the face, constipation, indigestion, strong urinous odor to the urine, Tr. chelidonium is the remedy. Dose, five drops three times a day. If the pulse shows a **weak,** discouraged feeling I like sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before each meal and at bedtime. For the symptoms of indi-

gestion chelone glabra first decimal, three tablets once in three hours will be found useful. As a curative remedy for this diseased condition we have one remedy which I have found the best, viz.: cholesterinum third decimal. Dose, six grains three times a day. It was used successfully by the noted physician, Dr. Ameke, of Berlin, and that distinguished physician of the homeopathic school — Dr. J. Compton Burnett, of London, England, whose success in curing cancer is a matter of record in medical history. The symptoms calling for this remedy are " a tawny skin, emaciation, yellow conjunctiva and enlargement of the liver ".

When the disease seems to affect the **left** lobe of the liver, that portion that lies between the liver and the pancreas, iodoform third decimal is the remedy. The two remedies, iodoform third decimal and cholestrinum third decimal, may be alternated each once in four hours.

In February, 1891, a man came to consult me for a liver trouble. I made a thorough examination of the liver and found quite an enlargement of that organ. The surface of the liver felt **nodulated.** He complained of a burning pain in the region of the liver and was obliged to hold his hand over his right side when he walked. His face had the cancer cachexia, there was a weak rapid pulse, yellow conjunctiva, a dirty yellow tongue. My diagnosis was cancer of the liver. For the vomiting of **sour** fluid I gave him nux vomica sixth decimal, three tablets once in three hours. To act upon the diseased organ I gave him cholestrinum third decimal, six grains three times a day. A second examination of his liver in a month's time revealed the fact that the size of the organ had been much reduced. The treatment was continued until the liver had resumed its normal size and

all his symptoms very much improved for the better. He soon after returned to his business and I am not aware that there has been any trouble with the liver since I treated him.

In June, 1896, a patient came under my treatment who had been the rounds of the doctors but none of them could give a clear diagnosis of his case. He complained of a boring pain in the region of the liver. His face had a sallow look and he had a very poor appetite. There were symptoms of indigestion, spitting up his food, much gas in the stomach, and vomiting of sour fluids quite often. I found his liver enlarged, perpendicularly, nearly to the right nipple. My diagnosis was cancer of the liver. I gave him tincture chelidonium, ten drops three times a day, nux vomica second decimal three tablets once in three hours. For the constipation ten tablets of Kali mur sixth decimal at bedtime. In a week his condition was improved; he had better digestion, no vomiting, bowels had begun to act more natural. In a month I examined the liver and found it not quite so much enlarged; from month to month it seemed to be growing smaller until it had regained its normal size.

CANCER OF THE UTERUS

This disease is more frequently met with women from 40 to 45 years of age. The old plan of so-called local treatment to the os uteri so much in vogue several years ago was a fruitful cause of cancer. In these latter days curretting as practised by many physicians has caused many cases of cancer. The use of instruments to deliver women at confinement is the cause of 60,000 of our American women being afflicted with cancer of the uterus. I have found many more cases in married

women than in single ones. This disease usually attacks the cervix first, especially the portion that projects into the vagina. We have two forms of this disease, the scirrhus and cauliflower. It has been the practice of most of the profession to operate on cases of this kind but, from my own experience, I have learned this fact, that a surgical operation not only does not cure the disease but actually hastens the death of the patient. It has been my misfortune to meet with a great many cases where an operation had been performed, from one to three times and the disease returned worse than before.

I have probably seen more cases of cancer of the uterus than any other physician in this country, and I can honestly say that I have never seen a case of cancer of the uterus cured by a surgical operation. To operate on such cases is a crime for it offers no hope of a cure.

Symptoms. When a woman at 40 or 45 years of age complains that she has more or less discharge of blood, between the monthly periods with backache and pressing down in the lower part of the abdomen it will be best to make an examination for they are the warning symptoms of this disease. At first we find a tumor growing from the cervix, or there may be an enlargement of the cervix, either of which are hard, presenting a knotty, irregular surface. The os uteri will be more open than natural; its margins indented, puckered, hard and tense. There is a rigid feeling; it gives the impression of a body fixed in a certain position. This is one of the most important symptoms of this disease and is peculiar to it. If you look at the os uteri through a speculum it will be found enlarged, glossy, and distended of a dark red or brownish color. As the disease progresses the pelvic cavity becomes more and more occupied with the growth

so that there will be scarcely any space for the finger and the uterus becomes absolutely **immovable.** When **ulceration** begins the ulcer is ragged, hard, irregular, elevated edges, its surface dark brown or grayish and the discharges a thin, **bloody, watery** fluid of a very offensive odor. One writer says that we "can't detect this disease by the odor". I know by experience that the odor from a cancer of the uterus, after it has ulcerated, is peculiar to itself, and is one of the strongest points in the diagnosis of the disease. Many times I have detected the odor as soon as I got into the patient's room. There is no odor on earth like it, and when once a doctor smells it he will never forget it.

The **sallow** and unhealthy appearance of the face and a **peculiar** odor and partial emaciation may reveal this disease without further examination, but we have in addition occasional flooding, constant **bad smelling** discharges from the vagina, **bearing-down** feeling, a sense of **weight** in the **lower** part of the abdomen; sharp **shooting pains** through the side and uterus. There is oftentimes a **pressure** upon the **rectum** and **bladder,** so that the patient has a constant **desire** to evacuate these organs. There is also a **stiff** feeling felt in the **lower** part of the bowels; great pain in the back. The monthly periods, if they have not ceased, will be very irregular, often profuse.

The **stiff** feeling in the lower part of the abdomen is **characteristic** of the disease and a very important symptom in making your diagnosis. The pain of this disease is of a **burning, lancinating,** or cutting character, and is generally worse at **night.** This pain extends down the thighs and rectum; it is often complained of mostly in the back in advanced stages of the disease. In my experience the disease is more apt to follow down the

vaginal canal than to work upwards toward the body of the uterus. In the last stage we find the vagina, itself, involved, and oftentimes the bladder and rectum, the urine and feces being discharged involuntarily.

TREATMENT OF SCIRRHUS CANCER OF THE UTERUS

When the neck of the uterus only is involved I am of the opinion that it can be cured; if the disease has gone so far that the bladder or vaginal canal are involved, or it has extended up inside the body of the uterus, I should not have much hopes of a cure.

Phytolacca does have a curative effect upon this disease and is one of the remedies that I have learned to depend upon. Helonias is a blood maker and is another remedy I use in this condition. In this disease there is a drain upon the red corpuscles of the blood, and a good preparation of iron is needed. The ammonio citrate of iron is a good form of the remedy to prescribe. I use it in the proportion of one ounce of the iron to one pint of port wine, giving teaspoonful doses after each meal. I combine the phytolacca and helonias as follows:

℞ Tr. Phytolacca root
Tr. Helonias, a. a. ℥i.

Mix. Sig. Ten drops once in three hours.

In this disease, when there is awful burning in the pelvis, like red hot coals, and discharge of foul smelling clots of blood, Kresotum is the remedy .Dose, three tablets of the sixth decimal after meals and at bedtime. When there are intense burning pains with discharge of foul smelling black blood, lapis albus is the remedy. Dose, five tablets of the sixth decimal once in two hours.

When there is relief from the intense pain by a hemorrhage of dark decomposed blood, lachesis is the needed remedy. Give the sixth decimal, putting ten drops in half a glass of water, teaspoonful every hour.

Locally to the diseased os uteri I apply the following prescription:

℞ Saturated Solution Chloride Zinc
Solution Carbolic Acid 25%, a. a. ℥ii.

Mix. Sig. Insert the speculum, clean the sore with absorbent cotton, and then apply the mixture to every part of the diseased surface. This should be done once a day for six days. Then apply a poultice of pulverized slippery elm. Tie it up in a little bag made from mosquito netting so it will be about as large as an ordinary hen's egg. Push this up into the vagina against the os uteri. Change the poultice every twelve hours and continue it until all the diseased mass has sloughed off. If the sore looks like a clean healthy sore you can heal it as you would any sore, but if it still shows some of the disease and there remains some of the induration of the os uteri it will be necessary for you to apply your solution for another six days as directed above. The more thorough you are in the application of the zinc and acid mixture the more certain you will be of making a cure. To heal the sore injections of boro glycerine are good. Use them three times a day. To finish the treatment I usually employ Micajah's Uterine Wafers. Insert one high up in the vagina every other night.

In October, 1888, a lady from New York State came under my treatment for scirrhus cancer of the uterus. She had a sallow countenance, bowels constipated. There was a burning throbbing pain in the lower part of

the abdomen. A vaginal examination revealed a scirrhus ulceration of the neck of the uterus. It had a nodulated feeling with a marked rigidity of the whole organ. For the burning throbbing pain I gave her sepia sixth decimal, three tablets once in three hours, in alternation with the following prescription:

℞ Tr. Phytolacca
Tr. Helonias, a. a. ℥i.

Mix. Sig. Ten drops once in three hours.
Locally I applied this solution:

℞ Saturated Solution Chloride Zinc
Solution Carbolic Acid 25%, a. a. ℥i.

Mix. Sig. Apply through a speculum to all of the diseased surface once a day for six days; then poultice it with a poultice of pulverized slippery elm and warm water. Place the poultice in a bag of mosquito netting about as big as an ordinary hen's egg, push up into the vagina against the os uteri once in six hours. In six days all of the diseased mass had sloughed off, after which I used an injection of Boro Glycerine three times a day for ten days. After this I used Micajah's Uterine wafers one every other night until the neck of the uterus had lost its indurated feeling and the sore had all healed. Several years afterward I heard from this lady and there had been no return of the disease.

In May, 1891, a lady came under my treatment for cancer of the uterus. She was from Pennsylvania and was 56 years of age. Upon making an examination I found a scirrhus ulceration of the neck of the uterus which had not invaded the body of that organ. Locally I applied the same treatment as given in the former case. In-

ternally I gave " Comp. Syr. Phytolacca ", teaspoonful after each meal and sulph. strychnine one-thirtieth grain before each meal and at bedtime. Twelve years after I treated her I received a letter from her husband that she was well and never had had any return of the trouble.

In February, 1906, I received a letter from Dr. Eugene Carmichael, then located in a small village in Iowa. He asked my advice about a case of cancer of the uterus that he was very anxious to cure. I advised him concerning the treatment. He followed out my plan of treatment and cured his patient. Soon after this he located in the county seat of that county. The fame of the cure followed him and helped him to build up a large practice. February, 1910, four years later, he wrote me a letter in which he says " the case of uterine carcinoma diagnosed microscopically is still living and perfectly well and I did that work four years ago without resort to the knife or chloroform **thanks to your advice** ". Dr. Carmichael is a student of mine and has made some fine cures in that state.

In November, 1909, I received a letter from a physician in North Carolina. He informed me that at a consultation of physicians they had decided that his wife had cancer of the uterus and an operation had been advised. He said that one of the doctors present had advised him to write me a statement of the case and get my opinion as to what could be done for his wife. I wrote him that it was a case of cancer of the uterus and told him what treatment to use to cure her. He went to work and carried out the plan of treatment that I recommended. From time to time I received letters from him telling of her improved condition. In December, 1910, a year after I first heard from him, I wrote and asked " how his wife was? " In his letter of December 15, 1910, he

writes, " How is my wife? Well you just ought to see her! Her health is better than it has been for years; she has gained seventy-five pounds, goes where she pleases and does much of her own housework ". If the disease had been allowed to run its course she would have been dead before the time the above letter was written.

I thank God that I was the means of helping the doctor to save his wife's life. When I can help a doctor to cure a patient I feel just as happy as if it was my own patient. We are here in this world to help each other, and it is one of the things that sweetens our life when we can hold out a helping hand to a brother physician. " No man liveth to himself ".

" We shall not pass this way again,
Oh, heed the passing hours,
And let each day a record make
Of something pure and noble.
A smiling face, a cheering word
Makes others round us happy,
And lightens up the rugged way
That leads us on to glory."

CAULIFLOWER CANCER OF THE UTERUS

This form of cancer of the uterus is not so common as the scirrhus variety. I am of the opinion that it is a form of epithelial cancer. It is met with in females about middle age either married or unmarried.

Symptoms. The first thing that calls the attention of the patient to this diseased condition is a constant and odorless **watery** discharge which gradually increases in quantity and becomes tinged with blood and is very profuse. The discharge may become so great as to wet several napkins a day. After a time there may be

alarming hemorrhages as a result of sexual intercourse, evacuation of the bowels or even from the contact of the finger during a vaginal examination. If there is any pain at all it will be only a very slight pain during the progress of the disease. If a speculum is introduced the tumor will be found of a pale flesh color or bright red; its surface presenting small granulations which are very vascular and bleed very readily. Either lip or the whole margin of the os uteri may be involved in the disease. We can differentiate this disease from a polypus or fibroid tumor by the absence of a pedicle, its softness and granulated surface. To the finger it feels like a placenta. In polypus or a fibroid tumor the growth is harder, more smooth and does not bleed when handled. We diagnose it from scirrhus cancer because it is movable, whereas in scirrhus cancer the growth is immovable and gives a feeling of stiffness to the finger as if it was fixed and rigid. In making an examination of such cases, most doctors think they must introduce a speculum.

Many times in my practice I have seen positive harm from the insertion of such instruments made just to gratify the doctor's curiosity. If a doctor has ever had any experience with the practical treatment of cancer of the uterus he will learn how to diagnose this disease by the sense of touch. He should have his eyes at his fingers' ends. That is one of the things God gave us our fingers for. In most cases, even after the speculum has been inserted and he has examined it with the eye, he fails to make a diagnosis of the case, but guesses it may be this or it may be that. In other cases he cuts off a piece of the growth to send to some pathologist for him to examine under the microscope. In this way he pays out his good money to some one to tell him what the

growth is instead of using the fingers God gave him to use. After all this ceremony has been gone through with the only thing that he can do is to offer a gloomy prognosis or urge an operation.

I have never in all my professional life been obliged to consult a pathologist, or any one else, to tell me the diagnosis of any form of cancer. Experience and a little ordinary common sense has helped me when others seemed to be in doubt about the diagnosis of a case.

Treatment. Locally I first apply solution peroxide hydrogen to cleanse the diseased growth. Then into the growth I inject tincture thuja, twenty drops every other day and apply tampons of tincture thuja full strength directly to the diseased mass, changing them every twelve hours. The effect of the thuja is to shrink the growth and in many cases it sloughs away **en masse.** Internally I give tincture Thuja ten drops once in three hours. Most patients have lost considerable blood and are emaciated and anemic, so I give ferrum first decimal three tablets once in four hours in alternation with the thuja. If the growth is soft and spongy, bleeds easily when touched, oozing of dark blood from the os, ustilago first decimal is the remedy. Dose, three tablets once in three hours.

CANCER OF THE PANCREAS

Scirrhus cancer is the most common form of the disease and it is apt to occur at middle age. The head is first affected and pressure upon the bile duct may cause Jaundice.

Symptoms. Sometimes a deep tumor may be felt in the pyloric region when the head is largely involved. There will be symptoms of indigestion — vomiting and

diarrhea. A neuralgic pain of a paroxysmal character is felt in the pyloric belt with fatty greasy stools. There is progressive emaciation, with gradual loss of strength and the cancer cachexia. Jaundice is sometimes present. Ascites may develop when the portal vein is compressed.

Treatment. For the symptoms of indigestion give nux vomica second decimal three tablets once in three hours. Burgess' double sulphide tablets one after each meal and at bedtime. For the pain tincture Colocynth should be given. Add ten drops to six ounces of water and give a teaspoonful once in two hours. To act upon the diseased growth we have one remedy that is especially indicated; it is iodine. Give tincture iodine sixth decimal dilution, ten drops in a little water once in two hours.

FIBROID TUMORS

In some of the text-books we find different forms of the fibroids. They are given names from their location. All this is confusing to the reader and of no practical value. After going into long details about the technical part of the diseased condition they cannot offer any better treatment than an operation. I have seen a great many cases of fibroid tumors of the uterus and I know, by experience and observation, that these tumors always return after an operation. Many patients have died on the operating table, after or during the operation. To promise a cure from a surgical operation, as many doctors do, — for such cases, is the worst form of criminal deception. These tumors usually occur in women between thirty and forty-five years of age. They may be attached to the cervix, within the cervical canal or within the uterine cavity. They vary in size from a pea

to a diameter of seven or eight inches. If small, they will hardly be noticed but when large they may alter the shape of the uterus to such an extent as to interfere with the functions of the surrounding viscera.

Symptoms. When the tumor is found in the **anterior** wall beneath the peritoneum, the uterus is thrown backward against the rectum and we have all the symptoms of retroversion of the uterus; if in the posterior wall we have anteversion with the symptoms of **vesical** irritation due to pressure on the bladder. This pressure on the bladder forms a mechanical **obstruction** to the flow of urine and the patient will tell you that they cannot pass their urine without considerable difficulty. If the pressure of the tumor is upon the **rectum** then we will have obstinate constipation as a symptom of the diseased condition. When the tumor becomes pretty well developed there is always a sense of **weight,** of bearing down, and aching in the loins and small of the back. When there is **pressure** upon the pelvic nerves there may be **cramps** of the thighs or legs and occasionally partial paralysis. If the tumor is situated in the internal cavity of the uterus, especially if it projects into the cavity it may produce **hemorrhage.** These hemorrhages are sometimes very alarming and are always to be **guarded** against, in fibroid tumors of the uterus. The woman is apt to be irregular in her menstruations; the menses may appear every two or three weeks or once in three or four months. I have been able in some cases to feel the outline of the tumor by introducing a finger into the vagina and elevating the uterus upon it while with the other hand I could feel the form of the tumor. When **sudden** hemorrhage occurs as a symptom of a fibriod tumor, we may distinguish it from abortion by its being more **profuse** and not attended with **pain,** or if pain **is** present it is

of a dull, throbbing, burning nature. In anteversion or retroflexion the os uteri is generally **open** and hemorrhage is **not** present. In scirrhus cancer the pain is of a lancinating character, there is tenderness of the cervix and an offensive discharge, the os uteri is open and the lips feel hard, thick, irregular and **nodulated.** Polypus of the uterus has a **profuse** leucorrhea, also — from profuse hemorrhages — anemia and great debility. In ovarian tumors frequent micturition and retention of urine seldom occur. The ovarian tumor conveys a sense of **fluctuating.** The fibroid is harder, more movable, more apt to have an uneven surface. Fibroid tumors are more liable to remain in their **original** situation in the pelvic cavity carrying the uterus forward as it enlarges, while the ovarian tumor **rises** out of the cavity. **Indigestion** is always present in well developed fibroid tumors of the uterus and is peculiar to that condition.

Treatment. I was the first physician in this country to make a business of treating fibroid tumors of the uterus by **medicinal** means. In testing remedies to find out which ones did have a curative effect upon this diseased condition I found that the **Phytolacca** proved to be one of the best absorbents that we have in any materia medica. In this disease indigestion is always present and an annoying complication, so I added **Hydrastis** to my list of remedies. For the hemorrhages I used **Aqua Cinnamon.** The following prescription seemed just the thing needed:

℞ Fl. Ext. Phytolacca, ℥ii.
Fl. Ext. Hydrastis, ℥i.
Bi-carb. Sodae, ℥i.
Aqua Cinnamon, q. s. Oi.

Mix. Sig. Teaspoonful three times a day before meals.

Lime seemed to check the growth of the tumor and my idea was that if the system was saturated with the lime that it would change the condition of the blood and thus stop the growth of the tumor. I treated several cases successfully with this treatment. My students have also had good success with it. After years of experience I found that some patients could not bear cinnamon in the above prescription on their stomach. To some people it is disagreeable and it will cause nausea so I was forced to leave it out of the prescription. In giving lime I gave the **Comp. Syr. Hypophosphites,** two teaspoonfuls after each meal. Experience taught me that the patient was getting more lime than was needed, or the system could assimilate. Instead of the Comp. Syr. Hypophosphites, I have used, for some time, the **Iodide of Lime,** giving one-third grain once in three hours for a week; then two-thirds grain once in three hours. This is claimed by some doctors to cure all cases of fibroid tumors, but it will not. There is no such thing as a "specific" for any disease on earth. The word specific comes to us from the regular school; it is a misnomer; it has no real meaning. For the constipation I use the following pill:

℞ Aloin, Grs. v.
Ext. Belladonna, Grs. v.
Podophillin, Grs. iiss.
Ferri sulp., Grs. xi.

Mix. Ft. Pills No. 40. Sig. One pill at bedtime.

For the difficulty in micturition when there seems to be an **obstruction** to the flow of urine I have found tincture solidago virga aurea the best remedy, and the first

decimal dilution is more kindly received by the stomach than the tincture so I give the first decimal, ten drops once in four hours. For the **indigestion** nux vomica second decimal, three tablets once in three hours is a good remedy. Some of my students have found electricity a valuable aid to the treatment of this form of internal growth. If a doctor understands **how** to use electricity intelligently no doubt he could cure his patients quicker by using it in connection **with** the above described medical treatment. **Ustilago maidis** is another remedy that does have a curative effect upon fibroid tumors. Because it did not cure **all cases** of fibroid tumors of the uterus it was laid aside by the regular school physicians, for they can never seem to comprehend such a thing as an **indication** for a remedy. When they give a certain drug for a diseased condition they give it because some doctor has said it is "**good for**" something of that kind. A physician should never give a remedy for any diseased condition unless it is **clearly indicated.** "DEFINITE MEDICATION" does away with all guesswork and uncertainty. It gives you the **definite** indications for each remedy. It tells the doctor definitely just what to **do** for each diseased condition.

In my own experience I find that ustilago maidis is indicated in the **first** stages of a fibroid tumor and when **hemorrhage** is a prominent symptom, and when the blood is **dark** colored with many clots, os soft and spongy, and dilated with an **oozing** discharge of blood. I use Fl. Ext. Ustilago Maidis (Parke Davis & Co.) in ten drop doses three times a day. It seemed to check the hemorrhage and cause a contraction in the size of the tumor. The use of **Ergot** in a well developed fibroid tumor, hyperdermically, will often hasten the cure.

The best preparation of ergot is the Normal Liquid Ergot (made by Parke Davis & Co.). To give this remedy grasp the tissue of the abdominal wall over the growth between the thumb and finger of the left hand. The needle of the hyperdermic syringe should be introduced perpendicularly passing the needle down into the main body of the tumor and inject twenty drops at night, once in forty-eight hours. This form of ergot does not cause any irritation or inflammation. The Fl. Ext. ergot sometimes forms abscesses at the point of introducing the needle. From one month to another a change will be noticed in the size of the tumor and the best time to take the measurement is in the morning before the patient leaves her bed. Pass a tape measure round the abdomen over the navel (with her legs drawn up toward the body). This will give you the size of the tumor at the beginning of the treatment. Then take a measurement of the abdomen in the same way and at the same time a month later. You can then tell how much smaller the tumor has grown.

From 1879 to 1883 I tested **Iris Versicolar** in fibroid tumors of the uterus. Dr. Richard Kunze, of New York City, had made a saturated tincture of iris versicolar by taking the green roots in June, when the plant is in flower, mashing them up and adding eight ounces of the green root to a pint of 80 per cent. alcohol and letting it stand for fourteen days, then filter. Of this tincture I gave twenty-five drops three times a day, after meals. I am satisfied that it acted as an absorbent and did have a curative effect upon the fibroid of the uterus, having a tendency to aid in decreasing its size. It was the best tincture iris versicolar that I have ever used. It also proved valuable in enlargement of the spleen and in chronic articular rheumatism.

In a fibroid tumor, after it has become quite large, there will be pain in the side of the abdomen where the tumor is located, and this pain will be very annoying to the patient. I have found one remedy that can be depended upon for this condition. It is Fl. Ext. Jamaica dogwood. Dose, thirty drops once in four or eight hours, depending upon how severe the pain is.

I have found that tampons wet with equal parts of **Ichthyol and Glycerine** placed in the vagina against the os uteri is a good local treatment for these conditions.

I have had patients come to me who had been treated by a specialist who depended on electricity **alone** to cure fibroid tumors and the treatment had failed to reduce the size of the growth. Elsewhere I have advised electricity as an auxiliary to the medical treatment but I would not depend upon it **alone** to cure these tumors.

I have met with cases of fibroid tumors which had been diagnosed as pregnancy; also several cases where the surgeon had diagnosed the case as a fibroid tumor of the uterus and upon operating found it to be **cancer** of the uterus. Such ignorant blunders are not made among the rank and file of the profession but among the so-called leaders of the profession. The kind of men that are always talking about raising the standard of medical education; men that are howling for stronger medical laws to **protect** them from the men who would **cure** their patients.

The ECLECTIC SCHOOL OF MEDICINE have never asked for any medical laws to **protect them**; they are not **afraid of competition with anybody.**

In March, 1889, a lady from New Jersey came under my treatment for a fibroid tumor of the uterus. She was about as large around the abdomen as a woman seven months pregnant. Her age was 44. She had

been examined by three specialists in New York City and their diagnosis was fibroid tumor of the uterus. They had urged her to undergo an operation but she was opposed to that plan of treatment.

I prescribed for her as follows: Comp. Syr. Hypophosphites, two teaspoonfuls after each meal and a teaspoonful before each meal of this formula:

℞ Fl. Ext. Phytolacca, ℥ii.
Fl. Ext. Hydrastis, ℥i.
Sodae bi-carb., ℥i.
Aqua cinnamon, q. s. ad. Oi.

Mix. Sig. Teaspoonful before each meal.

This treatment was continued six months until the tumor had entirely disappeared.

A lady from the same city in New Jersey came under my treatment in June, 1890. She noticed an enlargement of the abdomen the previous November and went to New York City to consult a prominent surgeon who diagnosed the case as a fibroid tumor of the uterus and urged an immediate operation. When this lady came to me and I had examined her and told her that I could cure her she said, " I have no faith at all in any medicine to cure such cases as mine, but if you want to treat my case I will take your medicine according to your directions ". I gave her the same treatment as I have described in the previous case for nine months. Then she was discharged cured. The after history of these two cases just related is this. The first patient has never had any return of the tumor. The second patient had no return of the tumor up to the time of her death which occurred fifteen years after I treated her.

In February, 1891, a lady from Pennsylvania came to me for examination and treatment. An examination

developed the diagnosis of a fibroid tumor attached to the os uteri. I gave her tincture fraxinus ten drops three times a day, and iodide of lime one-third grain once in three hours for a week, after which she took two-thirds grain once in three hours. For the pressure on the bladder, that caused obstruction to the flow of the urine I gave her tincture solidago virg. aurea first decimal, five drops once in three hours, until it relieved that difficulty. This treatment was continued three months until the tumor was all gone. It has never troubled her since I treated her.

In April, 1893, a lady came to me from New York State to be treated for a fibroid tumor of the uterus. It had been diagnosed as such by her family physician. The appearance of her abdomen was as large as a woman eight months pregnant. I gave her Comp. Syr. Hypophosphites, two teaspoonfuls after each meal and a teaspoonful of the following prescription before each meal:

℞ Fl. Ext. Phytolacca,
Fl. Ext. Hydrastis, a. a. ℥i.
Simple Syrup, q. s. ad. Oi.

Mix. Sig. One teaspoonful before each meal.

For the constipation, I gave a pill made from this formula:

℞ Podophyllin, Grs. v.
Leptandrin, Grs. xx.
Hydrastin, Grs. xxx.
Ext. Nux Vomica, Grs. v.

Mix. Ft. Pills No. 20. Sig. One pill at bedtime.

The above treatment was continued for a year when all the tumor had disappeared and there has not been any trouble since then.

In December, 1904, a lady aged 53 years, from New Jersey, came under my treatment. She had been examined by a prominent surgeon of this State, who diagnosed her case as a fibroid tumor of the uterus and prolapsus of the bladder. Upon making an examination I found the fibroid tumor there and also a polypus attached to the os uteri. She would not consent to an operation because a friend of hers had died on the operating table after an operation. The tumor was quite large; it pressed down upon the bladder and obstructed the flow of urine. For this condition I gave her tincture solidago virg. aurea first decimal, five drops once in three hours until she was better of that difficulty when it was discontinued. I also gave her aurum mur. nat. (double chloride gold and sodium) third decimal, three grains one hour after each meal. This remedy reduced the size of the tumor very much and improved her appetite and general health, but her stomach seemed to tire of it after a while so I gave instead calcarea flouride sixth decimal, three tablets four times a day. For the constipation she received kali mur. sixth decimal, ten tablets in a glass of water at bedtime. For the polypus I applied ichthyol and glycerine equal parts on a tampon placed against the os uteri and changed once in twelve hours. March 7th I examined her and found the polypus gone. Each month I made a vaginal examination and found that the tumor was gradually growing smaller. The last two or three months she took iodide of lime one-third grain once in three hours and tincture fraxinus ten drops once in three hours, in alternation. She was under my treatment for seven months when I discharged her cured and there has been no return of the tumor.

SECTION EIGHTEEN

REMEDIES THAT ARE USEFUL IN THE TREATMENT OF CANCER

SECTION EIGHTEEN

REMEDIES THAT ARE USEFUL IN THE TREATMENT OF CANCER

ACETIC ACID. This remedy is used in cancer of the stomach; it is the **one** remedy known that will dissolve the cancer cells in this disease.

Apis. Mel. This remedy is useful in cancer of the breast where there are sharp stinging pains in the tumor, skin dark purple, discharge light yellow color. In such cases give the third decimal dilution. Add twenty drops to half a glass of water and have the patient take a teaspoonful of this mixture every hour.

Apocynum Cannabinum. This drug is indicated in adenoid growths in the breasts; it acts as a solvent. Use as follows: add two drachms of Specific Medicine Apocynum to one ounce of Lanolin. Mix and apply to the breast involved, well rubbed in, three times a day.

Arnica Montana. The female breast is often injured by a blow or fall, from which they feel sore, lame and

bruised. Glycerole of arnica is the best local remedy for such conditions prepared from the following formula:

℞ Tinct. Arnica, ℥i.
Glycerine, ℥iii.

Mix. Sig. Rub well into the breasts three times a day. Internally you should give ten drops of the third decimal dilution once in three hours. Arnica is one of the ingredients of the "Absorbent Ointment"; equal parts Cerate arnica, belladonna and phytolacca.

Arsenic has been used for many years by the regular school, also the homeopathic as a remedy for cancer. Dr. Marsden used a paste of arsenic and mucilage gum acacia as a local application for the destruction of the local growth. Many of the so-called "Cancer Doctors" have simply copied his formula and with it claim to cure all forms of cancer. This is the very **worst form of Quackery.** I have never used **arsenic locally** in the treatment of cancer; it is too **painful** and too **dangerous.** We have many better local agents than that.

Arsenic Iodide. The third decimal trituration of this drug is used in epithelioma of the lip. It has been used in **painful** cancers of the breast (scirrhus) after they begin to ulcerate.

Arsenic Kali. We use this form of arsenic in the third decimal trituration in cauliflower excrescences of the os uteri, with flying pains, foul smelling discharges and pressure below the pubis.

Asterias Rubens. This agent is indicated in cancer of the breast in fleshy people; the breasts feel drawn and there are acute lancinating pains. The breasts are swollen and distended before the monthly period with a red face. A very red spot appears on the breast, which ulcerates and discharges with a foul odor. In such cases you should prescribe the third decimal dilution of tincture asterias, five drops once in three hours.

Aurum Muriaticum Natronatum (Double Chloride Gold and Sodium). This is a valuable remedy in fibroid tumors of the uterus, especially when there is discharge of yellow mucus from the vagina, decreased excretion of urine, more or less induration of the os uteri, loss of appetite, melancholy, and stitching or burning pains in the abdomen. In such cases use this agent in the third decimal trituration, giving doses of three grains one hour after each meal.

Aurum. This agent is indicated in cancer of the nasal bones or nose, with greenish pus discharges.

Prescribe the sixth decimal trituration, three tablets four times a day.

Baptisia Tinctora. This is a useful remedy in cancer when the disease is in the last stage with great prostration, exhalations and discharges **fetid,** — breath, feces and urine, — tongue a **dirty yellow** color, dry and **cracked.** In such conditions you should prescribe tincture baptisia five drops once in two hours.

Baryta Iodide. I have found this remedy reliable in **hard** cancerous tumors of the breast of long standing. It is also a good remedy for **ovarian** tumors, with a scrofulous taint in the system. You should prescribe the third decimal trituration in doses of three tablets every three hours.

Belladonna. This drug is indicated in tumors of the breast when the pain is **worse** when **lying** down. Prescribe in such cases five drops of the first decimal dilution of tincture belladonna once in three hours.

Bellis Perennis. This remedy is indicated in tumors of the breast of recent origin, following an injury to the breast. Give ten drops of tincture Bellis three times a day.

Bismuth. This remedy is valuable in cancer of the stomach when there is vomiting of **enormous** quantities of food that seems to have **laid** in the stomach for days. There is **burning** and pain in the stomach. Prescribe for these patients the second decimal trituration of bismuth, three tablets once in two hours.

Bromine. When the lymphatic glands under the lower jaw are of a **stony hardness** this is the remedy indicated. Give bromine sixth decimal dilution five drops once in three hours.

Bryonia Alba. This agent is indicated when the breasts are **heavy** and hard; must be supported. Any **motion** of the body increases the pain. This is a good remedy to alternate with phytolacca in such cases to be given as follows: Tincture bryonia gtts., v. Aqua ounces vi. Mix. Sig. One teaspoonful once an hour.

I am satisfied from an experience of many years with lime that it does have a **curative** effect upon cancer. I regard it as one of our most valuable remedies for this disease.

Calcarea Carb. This preparation is indicated in cancer when we have the peculiar temperament calling for

the remedy indicated by a tendency to boils, **takes cold easily,** cold feet, perspiration of the feet and head; in all discharges the pus is copious, **putrid** and **white** like **milk.** With these indications you should prescribe the third decimal trituration of Calcarea carb., three tablets once in three hours.

Calcarea Flouride. When there are nodular, **hard, knotty** lumps in the breast this remedy is needed. Prescribe sixth decimal trituration calcarea flouride, three tablets once in three hours.

Calcarea Iodide. This form of lime is useful in cancer of the breast, when the growth is **tender,** with sharp darting pains; using the **arm** on the **affected** side **increases** the **pain.** In such cases give the first decimal trituration of calcarea iodide, three tablets once in three hours.

It is also a good remedy in fibroid tumors of the uterus, given in doses of one-third grain once in three hours.

Carbolic Acid. This acid in a 25% or 50% solution has been a great help to me in the local treatment of scirrhus cancer of the uterus.

Carbo Vegetablis. This remedy is indicated in cancer of the stomach when there is excessive **flatulence** in that organ. The stomach feels full and tense from the **large** accumulation of **gas** which produces great pain that is rendered more **intense** by **lying** down. In such instances give carbo veg. third decimal trituration, three tablets once in two hours.

Causticum. This is the remedy needed in cancer of the stomach when the flesh is very **tender** over that organ; the patient cannot bear even the **clothing** to **touch** it. The lightest food, or the lightest **pressure** over the stomach causes violent **lancinating** pain in that viscus. In such case, give causticum second decimal dilution five drops once in two hours.

Celastrus Scandens. This is one of the principal ingredients of "The Scrofulous Syrup" used by the fathers of the Eclectic School of Medicine in the treatment of cancer. The formula is as follows:

℞ Reumex Crispus, ℔s. iv.
Celastrus Scandens, ℔s. ii.
Scrofularia, May, ℔s. 1½.
Menispermumm,
Aralia spinosa, a. a. ℔. ½.
Sanguinaria, ℔. ¼.

Mix. Ft. Three gallons of syrup. Dose, one teaspoonful three times a day. A very good discutient

ointment may be made by adding one pound of the **green leaves** of the celastrus to two pounds of lard and one ounce of beeswax. Simmer over a hot fire for a few moments. This will be found to be a good application for tumors of the breasts. Rub the ointment well into the growth in the breast night and morning.

Chimaphila Umbellata. I have found this remedy valuable in women with **very large breasts** and a tumor in the mammary gland that has spread out in the gland, the nipple is drawn in and there are **sharp** pains in the tumor. In such instances you should give ten drops of tincture chimaphila three times a day, gradually increasing the dose until you are giving twenty drops at each dose.

Cholesterinum. This remedy should be remembered in cancer of the liver, when that organ is much **enlarged,** patient cachectic, skin **tawny,** conjunctiva **yellow,** patient holds the **hand** over the liver because it **hurts** him to **walk.** When you meet such a case prescribe the third decimal trituration cholesterinum six grains every four hours.

Colocynth. This drug is indicated in those sharp, **lancinating** pains that shoot **down** through the bowels

in cancer at the pyloric orifice of the stomach. Give colocynth as indicated in the following prescription:

℞ Tinct. Colocynth, gtts. v.
Aqua, ℥iv.

Mix. Sig. One teaspoonful once in two hours.

Condurango. This remedy is indicated when in cancer of the breast there are **sores** at the **angle** of the mouth, and indigestion that causes **cramping** pains in the stomach. Give tincture condurango, five drops once in three hours.

Conium Maculatum. In tumors of the breast that are of **stony** hardness, which swell up more at the **menstrual** period, with **burning, stinging** pains in the growth this remedy is indicated. Prescribe the second decimal dilution tincture conium mac. five drops once in two hours.

Corydalis Formosa. When in a case of cancer, where the disease is well advanced, **lymphatic** glands swollen, **dry scaly scabs** on the face — as seen in **old** people, showing the system is **full** of the germs of cancer, this remedy is the one needed. Give tincture corydalis, ten drops four times a day.

Echinacea. I have found this to be a good remedy to relieve the **severe** pain of cancer in the last stages of the disease. Use the following prescription:

℞ Tinct. Echinacea, ℥ss.
Aqua, ℥vi.

Mix. Sig. One teaspoonful every hour.

From testing this remedy in a good many cases I am satisfied that it does not **check** the growth of the disease.

Eucalyptus Globulus. In malignant disease of the stomach with vomiting of **blood** and **sour** fluid I have seen good results from this remedy. Give tincture eucalyptus twenty drops night and morning.

When you have an **ulcerated** cancer of the breast and the odor is **sickening** to the patient you should use a cerate of eucalyptus and iodoform prepared by Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia, Pa. Spread it on soft white cloth and apply over the diseased surface three times a day. It will stop the smell and later on the sore will have a more healthy appearance.

Ferrum. I have found some patients that have been taking lots of sarsaparilla Comp., or some other form of an **alterative** for a long time until the **blood** showed the need of some form of iron. My experience teaches me that the best form in these cases is the picrate of iron.

Give the third decimal trituration of Ferrum picrate, three tablets after each meal and at bedtime.

Galium Aparine. This drug is indicated in cancer of the tongue when there seems to be a **lump** imbedded in the substance of the tongue, or when there is a **nodular** feeling to the tongue. The lump is **tender** to the touch and very painful, especially at **night.** Give tincture galium twenty drops once in three hours.

Geranium Maculatum. This is a useful remedy in **hemorrhage** from the **stomach** when this organ is affected with cancer. Give tincture geranium mac. one drachm every hour until the hemorrhage is checked.

Graphites. This remedy is indicated in lupus on the nose when there is **obstruction** of the nares, cracked skin, every injury tends to **ulceration.** When you meet such conditions give graphites third decimal trituration, three tablets once in three hours.

Tr. Guarana. This remedy is useful in lupus when it is of an **ocher** red color, with **yellow** spots on the tem-

ples. Dose, twenty drops in half a glass of water. Teaspoonful once in two hours.

Hecla Lava. This remedy is useful in hard, bony tumors of the jaw. It should be prescribed in the sixth decimal trituration, giving three tablets four times a day.

Hispidula Gaultheria. This is one of the remedies for cancer which was handed down to us by the fathers of the Eclectic School of Medicine.

In cancerous cachexia it is capable of eradicating the diathesis when it exists; even where scirrhus tumors have been found it has dispersed them.

A decoction may be made by adding one ounce of the herb to one pint of boiling water. This should be given in doses of a wine glass half-full three times a day. A saturated tincture can be made by adding one pound of the fresh herb to one pint of 80% alcohol. Let it stand a week and then filter. Use this as follows:

℞ Saturated Tinct. Hispidula, ℥i.
Aqua, ℥v.

Mix. Sig. Teaspoonful four times a day.

Hydrastis Canadensis. When the tongue is broad, indented and with a very light coating it is an indication

for this remedy. In cancer of the breast when there is an **atonic** dyspepsia, constipation, **flatulence,** distress in the bowels this drug is indicated.

In cancerous tumors of the breast **before** they ulcerate, when **pain** is the principal symptom complained of, hydrastis is the remedy. Give hydrastis first decimal dilution, ten drops once in two hours.

In cancer of the stomach, Lloyd's Fluid Hydrastis (without alcohol) will be better received by the stomach than any other preparation of this remedy. Prescribe it in doses of twenty drops once in four hours.

Hydrastis was often recommended by the early Eclectic physicians as a cure for cancer but not one of them could give a clear cut indication for the remedy in cancer. It remained for the Homeopathic School of Medicine to define the **clear cut indications** for the use of this drug in the treatment of cancer. This shows the folly of depending upon any one work of Materia Medica for information concerning the actual worth of any single remedy and what it can accomplish.

Hydrocotyle Asiatica. This drug is needed in lupus when there is **no** ulceration; it **spreads** over the nose, the skin is **thick** and there is exfoliation of scales and profuse **perspiration.** Prescribe this remedy for these indications, giving five drops of the first decimal dilution once in three hours. Add one part of the tincture to three parts of glycerine and paint over the diseased surface three times a day.

Iodine. In cancer of the stomach when patients have a **ravenous hunger** but are **losing** flesh all the time — the hunger is **relieved** by eating. There is an **aggravation** of all the symptoms in a **warm room.** In such cases you should prescribe tincture iodine. Give ten drops of the sixth decimal dilution in a little water once in two hours.

Kali Bichromate. This is the remedy indicated in **ulcers** that are painful to the **touch;** worse in **cold** weather; ulceration of the **septum,** loss of appetite, all the secretions are tenacious and **stringy.** With these indications give bichromate of potash third decimal trituration three grains once in three hours.

Kali Cyanatum. In the last stage of cancer of the tongue when the pain is very severe and very little nourishment can be taken, we can give the patient some relief by this remedy. Prescribe kali cyanatum third decimal trituration, one grain three times a day.

Kali Mur (Chloride of Potash). In cancerous tumors of the breast that are of a **recent** origin, **tender** to the touch, and quite **soft,** with **white** coating on the tongue this remedy is indicated. Give kali mur. third decimal trituration, three tablets once in three hours.

Kali Phos. I have found this remedy a good one when a cancer has been **removed** and is in the healing process. The skin is drawn **tight** as the head of a **drum** across the seat of the original cancer. Give Kali phos. third decimal trituration — three tablets once in three hours — in such cases and you will be pleased at the results. This remedy may also be given in alternation with Silicea sixth decimal three tablets once in three hours.

Kali Sulph. This remedy is indicated in skin cancer upon the **face,** with discharge of thin **yellow** serous watery secretion. Give doses of three tablets once in three hours of the third decimal trituration.

Also use the following ointment:

℞ Kali sulph. 1st X., ʒi.
Vaseline, ℥i.

Mix. Sig. Apply to the sore three times a day.

Kresotum. This is the remedy needed in cancer of the uterus when there is an **awful burning** in the pelvis, like **red hot coals,** a discharge of **foul** smelling blood. When there is a **burning** pain in the stomach after eating and a sense of fullness and nausea with vomiting of **sour,** dark-colored fluid as in cancer of the stomach this remedy should be given. Prescribe kresotum sixth decimal trituration, three tablets after each meal and at bedtime.

Lachesis. In cancer of the ovary when there is induration and **pain** extending from the **left** to the right ovary, pains **increasing** more and more until **relieved** by flow of **blood** from the **vagina**; this condition will happen again and again. Here lachesis is the needed remedy. Give the sixth decimal dilution. Add ten drops to a half glass of water and give in teaspoonful doses every hour.

Lapis Albus. This remedy is indicated in **malignant** disease of the uterus when the discharges from that organ are **black** and horribly **offensive,** with intense **burning** pains all through the diseased parts. For such a condition you should prescribe lapis albus, the sixth decimal trituration, three times a day.

This remedy is also indicated in enlargement of the **lymphatic** glands when they have a **soft doughy feeling** and are movable. Give the same sized doses as indicated above.

Murex Purpura. This is the remedy called for in cancer of the uterus with great **depression** of **mind** and pain in the uterus as if wounded by a **cutting** instrument; lancinating, **throbbing** pains in the uterus, **acrid** discharge that irritates the pudenda and thighs causing them to **swell,** faintness and an "all gone" feeling in the stomach. The above symptoms indicate murex. Prescribe the sixth decimal dilution, ten drops three times a day.

Nitric Acid. This is a useful remedy in **pain** and **swelling** of the **sub-maxillary** glands, with induration of a **scirrhus** nature. Prescribe the third decimal dilution, placing fifteen drops in half a glass of water, and giving the patient a teaspoonful once in two hours.

Nymphæa Odorata. This remedy has cured some cases of cancer of the uterus. A very fine formula for its use in this disease is the following:

℞ Phytolacca root,
Nymphæa odorata root,
Helonias dioica root, a. a. ℥iv.

Mix. Ft. A gallon of syrup. Sig. Give a wine-glass full three times a day.

As a remedy to act upon the blood and upon the disease itself I am of the opinion that it cannot be excelled.

Phosphorus. Some patients suffering from cancer seem to have the **hemorrhagic** diathesis; " slight wounds bleed much ". We find this condition in fibroids, fungoids and cancers. Such patients should be given phosphorus. Dose, add fifteen drops of the sixth decimal dilution to half a glass of water and give of this mixture a teaspoonful every two hours.

Phytolacca Decandra. I consider this remedy the most **valuable** one that we have in the treatment of cancer.

It is indicated especially in cancer of the breast, when the breast is **hard** like "old **cheese**", painful and of a **purple** color. As an "all round" remedy for cancer (I have used it in the Comp. Syr. Phytolacca for over forty years) it stands without a rival.

When I use it alone I give five drops of tincture phytolacca once in three hours. It is indicated in cancerous tumors of the rectum. In these cases I use phytolaccin one-fourth grain once in three hours. In cancer of the throat it leads all other remedies. It undoubtedly acts as an **absorbent** in fibroid tumors of the uterus. In cancer of the uterus I have always believed that this remedy had a curative effect. I have seen medicine prepared for the treatment of cancer that cost $5.00 and $10.00 a bottle that would not have the curative effect on cancer that my Comp. Syr. Phytolacca had. It is especially valuable in patients **past** the middle age — on the down hill of life.

Phytolacca is a remedy that the early fathers of the Eclectic School claimed as a cure for cancer, but no Eclectic author has ever given an indication for a remedy for its use in cancer. It often happens that if we do not find the indications for a remedy in the materia medica of one school of medicine, we may find it in that of some of the other schools. Our Homeopathic friends have given us an **indication** for the use of this drug in cancer.

Sanguinaria Canadensis. This remedy is useful in

cancer of the rectum. Give sanguinarin one-eighth grain once in three hours.

Scrophularia Marylandica. I regard this remedy as one of the most valuable remedies we have in the treatment of cancer in its **advanced** stages, when there are **lumps** in the **neck** and in the **axilla.** It has been handed down to us by the fathers of the Eclectic School of Medicine. This is one of the remedies that helped them to make their **splendid** reputation in the successful treatment of cancer. It is one of the ingredients of the "Comp. Syr. Scrophularia" — see formula elsewhere.

Sempervivum Tectorum. This remedy is indicated in **scirrhus** cancer of the tongue, when the **side** of the tongue is **ulcerated,** very sore and **painful.** The whole mouth seems to be **tender** and sensitive. In such cases you should prescribe tincture Sempervivum second decimal dilution, five drops once in three hours. Apply the following locally:

℞ Tinct. Sempervivum, ℥i.
Glycerine, ℥ii.

Mix. Sig. Paint it on the diseased surface three times a day.

Sepia. In epithelial cancer upon the lip, which **bleeds often,** has a broad base, with burning pain, **pricking** as

from a **splinter** of wood, you should give sepia. Use the sixth decimal trituration and give three tablets once in three hours.

Silicea. When there are lumps in the breasts that suppurate and throw off a **thick, yellow, offensive** pus, when the nipple is **drawn** in, or where there are **fistulous** ulcers of the breast, this remedy is indicated. You should prescribe the sixth decimal trituration, three tablets four times a day. In lupus and sarcoma that have a thick, **yellow** and **offensive** discharge this remedy is useful.

Staphysagria. This remedy is useful in lupus where there are **ulcers** on the **alæ** of the nose, with pain in the limbs as if **bruised.** Give ten drops of the third decimal dilution tincture staphysagria once in three hours.

Stillingia Sylvatica. This is another remedy for the cure of cancer which was given us by the fathers of the Eclectic School of Medicine. Prof. Robert S. Newton, of New York City, one of the greatest cancer specialists of his age and generation, says that he " has repeatedly cured cases of syphilis with the Comp. Syr. Stillingia or the stillingia alone." In his clinic in the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1857 and 1858, he frequently prescribed Comp. Syr. Stillingia for cases of

cancer and cured them. This ought to make our modern Eclectics blush for shame when they tell us that " cancer can't be cured ".

Stramonium Datura. It sometimes happens that after a cancer has been removed by local treatment that there are **indurated** edges round the open sore. In such cases an ointment may be made of this drug according to following formula:

℞ Stramonium leaves, ℔s. 1½.
Lard, ℔s. ii.

Mix. Boil gently for half an hour; strain while hot through coarse linen and add two ounces of melted beeswax. Stir until cool. This makes a very good discutient ointment for the indurations; also for the lumps in the breast. Sig. Rub it well into the breast twice a day.

Thuja Occidentalis. This is an antidote for the poison of vaccination (Vaccinosis) discovered by Dr. J. Compton Burnett, a physician prominent in the Homeopathic School of Medicine in England. After a person has been vaccinated one or more times there may appear an **eruption** on the face, **swellings** in the axilla, and **lumps** in the breast. It is the poison of the vaccine virus working in the system. For this condition **thuja** is the remedy. You should prescribe the thirtieth decimal

trituration of thuja, giving three tablets night and morning.

In some of your cases of cancer your remedies may not have the effect you expect them to have; your patient does not show the curative action of your remedies. If you search carefully their past history you will find one or more vaccinations that left the patient with some or all of the above symptoms. Give thuja as directed above and you will see a change for the better in your patient.

Thuja is the remedy indicated in cancerous tumors of the rectum, that have not ulcerated. You should use it by injecting twenty drops every other day in to the tumor.

I am of the opinion that thuja is a strong rival of phytolacca in cancer of the throat. It is a useful remedy in cauliflower cancer of the uterus. It should be injected into the growth and applied locally. It is also valuable in bleeding fungus of the breast.

By the splendid cures that the fathers of the Eclectic School of Medicine made in cancer, consumption, pneumonia, diphtheria, typhoid fever, cerebro spinal meningitis, cholera, scarlet fever and other diseases, they made it possible for us to have such a thing as an Eclectic School of Medicine.

All honor to them, and when an Eclectic says any of the above diseases cannot be cured he is simply casting a reflexion on the founders of his school and his own Alma Mater.

The founders of the Eclectic School made their reputation by doing things, by the cures that they made.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

SECTION NINETEEN

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING IN THE TREATMENT OF CANCER

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DO not use medicated absorbent cotton on a sore that you are trying to heal. It irritates the sore and interferes with the healing process. When there is any danger of much hemorrhage from a cancer, I always leave some sterilized absorbent cotton with my patient with instructions for its application.

Some doctors who claim to treat cancer give whiskey and morphine to their patients. They thus keep them "doped" all the time; others will not allow their patients to take a bath, not even to wash their feet.

Whiskey, or any form of alcohol has the same effect upon cancer that **kerosene does when poured on a fire.** Anything given to a cancer patient that **heats** the blood is bad for them; it simply **feeds** the cancer and makes it **grow** so much faster.

Morphine, or an opiate in any form, dries up the secretions, **weakens** the vitality of your patient and in-

terferes with the action of all your other remedies. Keep all such stuff away from your patients if you intend to cure them.

A medicated bath is just as essential to a cure of the patient as any part of the treatment and must never be omitted. Your medicine is driving all the refuse matter, in the blood, toward the surface of the body, and the medicated bath of epsom salts, one ounce to the pint of warm water, neutralizes the toxines, opens the pores of the skin, feeds the blood with the magnesium, soothes the tired nerves, and makes your patient rest like a tired child upon its mother's bosom.

The tendency of cancer patients, especially in the advanced stage, is to "hive up" in the house; you must make them walk out every day; they need the air, and exercise; teach them how to breathe in the air, let them eat all the air they can. Never forget the fact that good pure blood depends upon pure air, pure food and pure water. These three things your patients must have if they expect to get well. No matter how they feel, or what excuses they make, get them out in the fresh air.

Many doctors make a big mistake in their treatment of cancer by trying this remedy or that remedy, or experimenting with somebody's treatment. Do not do it.

Examine your patient carefully, give the remedy that is indicated and no other. When you have commenced a plan of treatment stick to it; fight it out on that line.

Never form an opinion about a case until you have seen the case and examined it. Never allow yourself to be influenced by any doctor's diagnosis or prognosis. You have got your reputation to make and it must be made by your cures and not by your failures.

Do not allow yourself, or your patients, to get unduly excited when you read in startling headlines in the daily press that the regular school have discovered a cure for cancer. They have been doing that for the past forty years.

Some physicians make a practice of cutting away a portion of the cancerous growth after it has been partially killed by the escharotic, but I know, from experience, that when you touch a knife to a cancer it irritates it; makes it grow so much faster. Remember that cancer is a "sleeping lion" and you do not want to fool with it.

When once you have commenced active, local treat-

ment of a case of cancer, stick to it until you are sure you have conquered the disease. Do not allow yourself to be influenced by the feelings of a patient or what they tell you. Keep up the local treatment until you know that all of the diseased growth is killed.

Many doctors, in their anxiety to conquer the local growth neglect to look after the " general condition " of the patient and their vitality. Many patients have been lost in this manner. Be careful and examine your patients every day — the pulse, the eye, the tongue — so that you know exactly how they are.

Watch the tongue and see if your patients are digesting their food properly. If there is a coating on the tongue your patient is not digesting the food he eats properly. The strength which should be derived from the nourishment is not being obtained. In order to make good blood your patient must have good digestion.

If there is a hardness or tension to the pulse it shows a contraction of the capillaries, a focus of congestion somewhere, you are not obliged to ask your patient if they are suffering from pain for the pulse tells you that fact by its tension.

Your patient must have a regular movement of the bowels **every** day; the refuse matter must pass off as often as that and not be retained in the intestines to **poison the blood.** This is just as important as any part of the treatment; if you neglect this you may fail to cure your patient.

While there is a drain upon the system from an ulcerated cancer, no matter **where** that cancer may be situated, you will see a **pearly** tint to the white of the eye. Look out for this; watch the **eyes** of your patient for they are good guides by which to be governed. They will tell you whether you are getting the best of the disease or not.

If there is a yellow, greenish or cloudy appearance to the white of the eye you may be sure that there is forming, somewhere in the blood a toxic material. It shows that the glands of the body are not secreting properly.

In the last stage of cancer, if we find a **dark red** color to the tongue it tells us that there is an imperfect oxidation of the blood. This is an unfavorable symptom in cancer. The dirty, yellow coating on the tongue in can-

cer has a similar significance as it speaks very plainly of impaired digestion.

If you find transverse or perpendicular fissures on the tongue you may be positive that your patient has some form of kidney trouble which needs attention. You must examine the urine and determine what is the difficulty. Any drain upon the system, whether caused by kidney trouble, diarrhea, leucorrhea, dysmenorrhea, prolapsus uteri, ulceration of the os uteri, bronchitis, hemorrhoids or mental worry will cause a drain upon the system and weaken the vitality of your patient and also lessen the chance for a cure. Treat these complications and remove them, whatever they may be. Whatever the condition in the system of your patient, outside of cancer, that causes pain or mental suffering will interfere with the cure of the case unless it is overcome.

Complications are liable to arise in the treatment of any case of cancer and a doctor must be able to treat them rapidly and successfully, or he will never make a success of the treatment of cancer. It requires more skill to treat cancer successfully than any other disease, because it is a disease peculiar to itself. For this reason a doctor, before he takes up this specialty, must be a good " all round physician "; he must know how to treat all chronic diseases, as well as those which are acute, successfully or else he will never make a success of the medical treatment of cancer. This is the one great reason why so many doctors, who have started out to treat cancer, have made a failure.

A doctor, before he takes up the active treatment of cancer in its various forms, should master the contents of my book "DEFINITE MEDICATION". If he takes one disease at a time and studies that until he has thoroughly learned the indications for the remedies for that particular diseased condition, and then passes on to another and another, will before long become a good prescriber, and this should be the aim and highest ambition of any physician who desires to do the most good possible and at the same time make his mark in the world. After he has learned the indications for remedies as laid down in "DEFINITE MEDICATION" he is ready to take up the study of cancer, for he has laid the foundation for a successful cancer specialist.

The physicians who have had the best success with the medical treatment of cancer, are those men who are good prescribers. They know their materia medica from A to Z. Not the materia medica of Hare, Ellingwood or Kent, but the whole realm of drug action. They have a working knowledge of the materia medica of all the Schools of Medicine. They have already had experience in general practice and in office business. They have had experience in treating other chronic diseases besides cancer. They are men of good judgment and have confidence in themselves and believe in their remedies. From this it will be seen that they have prepared themselves to meet and treat successfully all complications which may arise in the treatment of any case of cancer.

A doctor to succeed with cancer must first of all have perfect confidence in himself and he must have **perfect** confidence in his **remedies** to heal the sick. He must know the **indications** of **all** the remedies that **do** have a curative effect upon cancer. All this means **study** and lots of it. It means **hard work** but his reward is great and something worth attaining.

Just think of the vast amount of **good** that a **few** real earnest, conscientious doctors can do for the people of our Country where 50,000 victims of cancer are dying every year from this fearful malady. Is it not your duty, and my duty, to try and **do** something for these poor sufferers? When you have taken a **desperate** case and cured it, is not the satisfaction you get from it and the gratitude of your patient a reward worth all your labor? Remember this, " WHAT MAN HAS DONE, MAN MAY DO ".

A COURSE OF READING

I have, at different times, been asked to recommend a course of study for students that would fit them to do the **best** work for the sick. I would urge upon my readers to take my book " **Definite Medication** " and study just one disease at a time; get the **indications** of each remedy **fixed** in your mind so you can find it when it is needed. Then go through the book in this manner until you feel that you have **mastered** its contents. Keep the book on your desk for **daily** reference. It tells the physician definitely what to do for a sick person. It gives

him a clear cut indication for each remedy. There is no guess work or uncertainty in its teachings. It gives you the **best** there is in medicine. Many remedies will be new to you but they have been **tested** at the bedside of the sick and can be depended upon to do the work if given as **indicated.**

The question of dose seems to trouble some of our good doctors. For their benefit I will insert here an extract from an article of mine on " Healing the Sick " published in the " Wisconsin Medical Recorder ":—

" Every dose of medicine we give must work in harmony with nature, every dose of medicine that has a tendency to **lower** the vitality of your patient just lessens the chance of recovery. Many doctors treat disease as an enemy that must be expelled from the system by force of arms. No remedy is too **powerful** for them. They speak of their heroic treatment, of the big doses of medicine and tell of the wonderful cures they have made. All this is a **mistake,** for in this three-cornered fight we have the disease, the medicine, the vitality of the patient. The vitality of the patient being **strong** enough to overcome the disease and the action of our remedies the patient gets well.

" In this fight instead of aiding nature we give her a ' black eye '. She returns our unkindness by curing our patient. The older I grow the more impressed I am with the importance of not giving a remedy or a dose of medicine that will **weaken** the vitality of my patients, for if I do this I know I am working against nature, the best friend I have. I often read in medical journals how some doctors treat their cases, almost every remedy or compound given is **tearing down the vitality** of the patient. Strong cathartics are given, big doses of morphine, digitalis, coal tar products; all this weakens

the vitality of the patient just so much. The above remedies are the ' siege guns ' of the materia medica and should be held in reserve for the critical time. I never use morphine, only as a last resort to relieve pain when all else fails. When a remedy is indicated if we give it in big doses we get its poisonous effects. Nature treats it as a poison and tries to expel it from the system. All this complicates the case and lessens your chance of recovery.

" Many doctors seem to think a remedy is of no value, as a medicine, unless it is a deadly poison, and when they give it they think it must be given in doses large enough to show some of its poisonous symptoms. Veratrum veride is one of many valuable remedies that has been thus misused and abused. It has been ' killed in the house of its friends '. It has been given in heroic doses, ten and twenty drops of the tincture once in an hour or two hours in pneumonia until the heart stopped beating and the remedy received all the blame.

" Veratrum in large doses on animals will cause congestion of the lungs. It is indicated in the first stage (the congestive stage) of that disease. If we give five drops of a good tincture of veratrum viride in four ounces of water, teaspoonful once an hour, we have helped our patient. If nausea sets in, it is the ' danger signal ' of nature and we give it less often. It is only indicated in the first stage, after that other remedies are indicated. Veratrum is only one of many real good remedies that have been abused because the doctor did not know when to give and how to give it."

One of the books that should be in every doctor's library is Webster's " Dynamical Therapeutics ". Leaving out all the dead wood and refuse matter this book gives you the definite action of remedies. It is

the best work on Therapeutics ever published by any School of Medicine.

One of the most profound scholars, one of the deepest thinkers and conservative students of materia medica was Dr. Edwin M. Hale, of Chicago, Ill. His work on "New Remedies" should form a part of your reading.

Dr. Richard Hughes, of London, the intellectual giant of the Homeopathic School of England, in his book, "Manual of Pharmacodynamics", gives us the best there is in Homeopathy.

Among the recent works of the Homeopathic School of Medicine, there is one that is especially valuable along therapeutic lines. I refer to Dr. Willis A. Dewey's "Practical Therapeutics" which contains a very large amount of valuable and practical therapeutic information.

Boericke & Dewey's "Twelve Tissue Remedies" will give you all the facts about the Biochemic Remedies, and how and when to use them.

Cook's "Physio Medical Materia Medica" or his "dispensatory" contains a mine of useful information about the real remedial properties of the non-poisonous vegetable remedies peculiar to our country.

Anshutz's "New, Old and Forgotten Remedies" is a book that will be of great help to you in mastering the indications of Homeopathic remedies.

The best, or rather the most practical, work on Homeopathic Materia Medica is Blackwood's. It is a small work but it explains the meat of what you want to know.

Burnett on "Tumors of the Breast" should be in your library and be carefully studied.

"New Field" by Burgess is the best work on Natural Diagnosis and you should make yourself familiar with

its contents if you desire to learn the practical diagnosis of disease.

Webster's " New Eclectic Practice " is a grand work on Practice; it is up to date and will teach you definitely what to do for the sick.

If you will buy these books and add them to your library for reference, you will in time become proficient in the knowledge of materia medica; that is, the whole realm of drug action.

If we take up one work on materia medica of any School of Medicine, and study up on a remedy, we may think that we know all about it, but in reality we have only learned a part of what the remedy will actually do.

In the study of materia medica we may have to go through several works of the different Schools before we find all there is yet known about the remedy, and find the correct indication for its use. Any doctor who will make it his business to master the materia medica of the different Schools of Medicine will possess a mine of valuable knowledge. Such a doctor becomes almost invincible because of his varied knowledge which he has to fall back upon in cases of emergency. Whatever the complication may be that arises he is prepared to meet and conquer it. Such men are a tower of strength in the sick room, and the people turn to them for help when other physicians fail.

Remember that no military commander puts all his best men on the "firing line"; some of the most valuable ones — the veterans — are held in reserve, so that, when the crisis in the battle does come, the reserves can be called up to fill the gap and " turn the tide of battle ". Never undertake the treatment of a difficult case without being sure of your reserve remedies.

The better you know your materia medica the more

sure you are to have just the **right** remedy to do the work, when it is needed the most.

A physician, of all men, should be a broad-minded, liberal man, one who wants to know the **truth**, one who wants the **best** there is in medicine for his patients. A doctor may be affiliated with any Medical Society or any School of Medicine that may suit his fancy, but when it comes right down to prescribing for the sick he should hold to no party lines or pathies, but give the patient the **best** there is in medicine — no matter whence its source, or who has used it. Such men gain their **reward** by the respect and confidence which they receive not only from their brother physicians but from the public at large.

Our profession has **no place** in it for a **narrow** minded man; a man who cannot see **any good** outside of his own particular school of medicine. I have as many friends in one school of medicine as another. I treat them all as brother physicians. I never ask what a doctor's medical politics are. I do not really care; in fact, I do not think it is really any of my business. If I can be of any help to him, in any way, I am always glad to render such service.

A PUBLIC INSTITUTION FOR THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CANCER

There are wealthy men and women in our country who are glad to contribute to any worthy cause. To such I urge the **necessity** of providing a place where the public at large, who are victims of this dread disease, could go and find a home and be treated according to the treatment that has been described in this book. In other institutions established for this purpose the pa-

tients who seek them must submit either to a surgical operation or else allow themselves to be experimented upon.

There is a crying need for a home for these poor sufferers from cancer, where they could have good care, pleasant surroundings, plenty of fresh air, good food, and be placed under the intelligent care of educated physicians who have mastered the treatment outlined in this book and will carry it out intelligently and conscientiously.

One writer has said that we have 225,000 people in America afflicted with cancer; 75,000 dying of cancer every year. Just think of how many precious lives could be saved every year in such an institution? It is God's work and it is good work for, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto Me".

Every day I get letters from victims of cancer too poor to pay for board and treatment. Such people must die for want of proper care and treatment. It is impossible to send medicine to those afflicted with cancer and have them use it at home. These patients must be seen and examined first before anything can be done for them. They should be under the personal care of a physician who will see that the treatment is carried out faithfully.

I may never live to see such an institution established but such a thing is needed, and needed badly. I hope and pray that some good people, who love their fellow men and want to help them, will try and do something for this class of people who need all our sympathy and the most skillful treatment.

SECTION TWENTY

BRONCHOCELE (GOITRE); EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE

SECTION TWENTY

BRONCHOCELE (GOITRE); EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE

THIS is a chronic enlargement of the thyroid gland. Other tumors of the neck may be mistaken for goitre, but the latter may be diagnosed by directing the patient to imitate the act of **swallowing.** If the tumor follows the motion of the **larynx and trachea,** and at the same time occupies the natural situation of the thyroid gland, there can be but little doubt of its nature.

Goitre is not, in itself, a painful disorder, nor does it taint the system. It has no quality of malignancy about it. It is always a deformity because of its weight; when very large it may cause distress and suffering. The worst effects from goitre are its interference with the circulation and the respiration. By its pressure, it may obstruct the free descent of the blood through the veins of the neck, and give rise to **headache, giddiness, noises in the ears,** confusion of thought, and a turgid condition of the head and face. Or, by pressing upon the esophagus, it may cause **hoarseness,** wheezing and **dyspnea.** It may even impede deglutition. It may surround all the front and sides of the neck, like a thick collar, and rise as high as the ears, or it may hang down in a pendulous lump and be supported by the chest.

This disease is much more common in females than males. In forty-nine cases of goitre treated in one hospital in ten years, forty-eight were women. On an average, we have twenty females, for one male, who

are afflicted with this malady. I am inclined to the belief that any uterine disease acts as an irritant and helps to increase the size of the goitre. Because of this I feel confident that a cure could not be expected if the uterine trouble is allowed to take its course. It has been noticed that the goitre seems to take on new life and activity during pregnancy and also during the menstrual periods. In America the disease is sporadic, but in Italy, Switzerland, Asia and certain parts of England it is endemic. The disease is quite common in localities where the water contains much lime; in such localities as many as 80% of the population are afflicted with this disease.

TREATMENT

In taking a case of goitre for treatment it is always best (if the patient is a female) for the physician to make sure that there is no uterine disease as the contributing cause. If there is anything of that kind, it must be attended to if we expect to cure the case.

In thinking of the treatment for this condition, iris versicolar is one of the first remedies that comes to our mind. In my experience, I have found that the best preparation of this remedy is a saturated tincture made when the plant is in flower. Take the fresh roots, mash them and add eight ounces to a pint of 80% alcohol. Let it stand for fourteen days, then filter. The dose of this preparation is twenty-five drops after each meal. With this remedy internally I have made some fine cures. Externally I use the following prescription:

℞ Tinct. Iodine,
Tinct. Phytolacca root, a. a. ℥s. s.

Mix. Sig. Paint this over the enlarged gland with a camel's hair brush night and morning.

There are some who claim that iodide of lime is a cure for all cases of goitre, but in actual practice we find that it is not. In some recent cases I have given the remedy in one-third grain doses once in three hours for one week, and thereafter two-thirds of a grain once in three hours.

Iodine has been given internally in goitre but it is best adapted to simple, recent and soft goitre, and especially when there is aggravation of all the symptoms in a warm room. Give iodine sixth decimal dilution, ten drops in a little water once in two hours.

In cases of goitre where there is a hard lumpy feeling to the swelling and it is of long standing I like iodide of barium, third decimal trituration, three tablets once in three hours.

Phytolacca must not be forgotten if the disease is complicated with enlargement of the tonsils. Give phytolacca, five drops once in three hours. Externally use the following prescription:

℞ Specific Medicine (Lloyd's)
Phytolacca root, ʒii.
Glycerine, ℥ii.

Mix. Sig. To be well rubbed into the growth three times a day.

An ointment of the biniodide of mercury, three drachms to a pound of lard, is sometimes beneficial. This ointment is to be well rubbed in and heat applied either from the sun's rays or by artificial means. This should be repeated twice a day. Internally give biniodide of mercury, third decimal trituration, three tablets once in three hours.

When there is a creamy, yellow coating on the tongue,

and a feeling of **pressure** on the throat from the growth, natrum phos. is the needed remedy. Give three grains of the third decimal trituration three times a day.

In goitre with **irregular** hard lumps and a sense of **suffocation** after sleep, spongia is the indicated remedy. Use the third decimal trituration and prescribe three tablets every three hours.

There is no such thing as a **specific for any disease.** Examine each individual carefully and be sure that you give the **indicated** remedy. Then you may expect good results. In my experience I have never known a case of goitre to be cured by an operation. Therefore if I had the disease it would be my choice to employ **medical** treatment, with a reasonable expectation of a cure. Do not forget the uterine complication in goitre.

EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE

In this disease there is palpitation of the heart and of the arteries of the head and neck, an enlargement of the thyroid gland and an exophthalmia. This disease occurs most frequently between puberty and the menopause. Men are rarely afflicted with the disease; out of 200 cases only thirty-nine were males. Persons of a neuropathic tendency are the most predisposed to this affection. Chlorosis, menstrual disorders and mental worry are usually the contributing causes of this disease. In the premonitory stage we notice a certain **irritability** without any well defined cause, and mostly in persons of a nervous temperament. They are no longer even tempered; soon the face assumes an expression that corresponds with sudden **discontent** and fleeting anger. The eyes are very prominent and staring with fullness of the blood vessels behind the eye-

balls which causes the **protrusion.** These symptoms slowly increase for a time until the eyes are forced forward in a most unnatural manner. The eyes present a brilliant moist appearance and lachrymation is observed frequently. Vision is normal and the pupils are not altered. When the eye is cast downward the upper lid does not follow as in health. The cardiac palpitation and arterial throbbings constitute the principal symptoms of the disease. The cardiac palpitations are extremely violent and associated with excessive pulsations of the arteries of the neck and head. The goitre develops after the palpitations have existed for some time. It is usually large, soft, and, to the touch, resembles an aneurysmal tumor. The right lobe of the thyroid is the one which is the most enlarged. During the paroxysms very violent throbbings are felt in the tumor, which may double in size in a few hours, and will assume its former size after the paroxysm is over. The principal points to be remembered in the diagnosis of this disorder are **bulging** of the eyeballs, cardiac **palpitations,** and when the eye is cast downward the upper eyelid does **not** follow as in health.

TREATMENT

Belladonna is indicated when there is redness of the face, dilatation of the pupils, arterial throbbings in the neck and head, quick pulse, and cardiac palpitation. Give tincture Belladonna, third decimal dilution, twenty drops in half a glass of water, one teaspoonful once in two hours.

Tincture ephedra vulgaris is indicated when there is a sensation as though the eyes were being pushed out with the **tumultuous** action of the heart. Prescribe this remedy in ten drop doses once in two hours.

Tincture lycopus virginicus is needed when the eyes are prominent and staring, with dyspnea oppression of the chest and cardiac palpitation. Give this remedy in fifteen drop doses once in three hours. In severe cases it is wise to give the maximum dose of thirty drops four times a day.

Tincture fucus vesiculosus should be prescribed when your patient is under thirty years of age. In recent cases the dose should be half a teaspoonful twice a day. In well developed cases a teaspoonful of the tincture fucus should be given three times a day.

Tincture veratrum veride is indicated when the pulse is full with a hardness and tension to it. Prescribe it in doses of ten drops of the first decimal dilution once an hour for three hours, then once in three hours until the pulse feels soft and regular.

Iodide baryta. A feeling of hardness in the goitre would indicate iodide baryta. Use the third decimal trituration and give three tablets once in three hours.

As a local application for this affection I like the following prescription:

℞ Tinct. Phytolacca,
Tinct. Iodine, a. a. ℥i.

Mix. Sig. Paint over the enlarged gland twice a day with a camel's hair brush.

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